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LEND A HAND.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

Vol. XV. DECEMBER, 1895. No. 6.

Such delusive phrases as "the labor market" and "a glut of labor," have done their full share of harm in the daily discussions of poverty and its relief, At best, the analogy between the stock of labor which a man owns, and the stock of potatoes which his neighbor owns, is a very weak analogy. And when theorists or sophists undertake to argue on the analogy, they are sure to come to grief.

Heine's prayer was, "Save me from the devil *and* a metaphor."

The prayer was quite justified, if Heine had in mind the metaphor which talks of the labor market.

For a man cannot lay up a stock of labor, and keep it by him, alas, to sell on Tuesday to some one who did not buy it Saturday. If he could not use his labor Saturday, it never existed. There was no stock in trade at all.

The wiser determination of men and women who have to work,—and of statesmen who want to use for the Nation all the work available, is to cut loose from the delusive analogies of things. What the nation has to use is a latent

force, existing in the good will and the intelligence of the men and women who are willing to subdue the earth. That nation is powerful and happy which can so arrange that this latent force shall be active, fifty-two weeks in every year. The question for every nation is, how shall this latent force be developed and made of use? Until it is developed it is as useless as is a waterfall in the mountains which has not been wedded to a mill-wheel. And we might as well talk of the electricity market,—because there is in earth, and sea, and sky, a large supply of undeveloped electricity,—as talk of a labor market, because we have in every locality a large amount of undeveloped labor.

Leaving the domains of metaphor and of the "dismal science" on the one hand and on the other, Dr. Joseph Tuckerman, our great leader in Boston seventy years ago, established the great free intelligence office which has existed in Boston from that day to this. Under different names, the Industrial Aid Society has maintained an open exchange between people who had the undeveloped force called labor, and the people who wanted to employ them. So far as the public has given it the means to do its work, it has done that work marvellously well; and the public has given it the means to do it so far that it is fair to say to-day that there is in Boston no region which can be called "the slums," there is no class which can be compared with the black-line class of Mr. Charles Booth's survey of London,—in a word, that there is no "submerged" population. Boston owes this immunity from the general pressure on large cities to the fact that, without any great fuss, there has been in Boston, every day for seventy years, an open bureau where a person who wanted to be employed could go, with some chance of finding an employer.

Other cities attempt this work in different ways. Expectations which have not been justified,—but at the time they were rosy and encouraging,—came into existence when the state of Ohio, a few years ago, instituted state intelligence offices in its large cities. The theory of all such institutions

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is that of the round peg in the round hole, the square peg in the square hole. And in a country like ours, where all nature is every day crying out to man that it is his business to use her matchless resources, it is evidently true in theory that every person who is willing to do any work ought to find some place where that work can be done. There ought to be, in a country like ours, none of that pressure which the "dismal science" people call "a glut in the labor market."

But this theory rests on the unfounded assumption that space is a mere accident or creation of the fancy. It rests on the assumption that because somebody is needed in Seattle to dig a hundred post-holes, and there are twenty men in Boston who can dig a hundred post-holes, the supply meets the demand, as the "dismal science" puts it. Now whatever space is to the metaphysician, it is a pretty serious reality to a man who has only two legs and a pair of brogans by which he is to pass from North Street in Boston to Seattle in the state of Washington. And the real difficulty of every winter in the United States, in nineteen cases out of twenty of the persons who need what is called "relief," is this difficulty of space, is the moving of the unemployed workman to the point where he is needed.

One is sorry to say that the Ohio experiment has not turned out as well as the enthusiasts and theorists hoped that it might. The very valuable report of our own Commission on the Condition of the Unemployed speaks of it, not contemptuously indeed, but with evident disappointment. We shall be very glad of some communication from our friends in Ohio which will tell us what the matter is,—whether the business has been put into the hands of people who do not care about it, or whether the officials have proceeded in a mechanical way. This is certain, that nothing of this sort can succeed unless an enthusiast, not to say a fanatic, or a good many enthusiasts or a good many fanatics, are at work in carrying out its details. In the report, which we have received within the last month, of the annual conference of

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the Associated Charities of Ohio, held in October of last year, the subject was not so much as alluded to. We have not as yet the official report of the conference for this year.

The subject is one which may well deserve the attention of the national authorities. If we could induce, by any eloquence or by any statistics or by any amount of the "dismal science," the officials at Washington to distribute information which should show to the people of the world what is needed in the United States, we should do a great deal towards the round-peg problem. Mr. George Holyoake, who has given so large attention to this subject, says definitely that this government publishes nothing which is of the least use to an emigrant on the other side of the water. A workingman in England, who wants to bring his family to America, is left wholly to the highly-colored advertisements of railroad companies and land speculators, who have had the wit and the energy to place their agents in England, where they distribute what is at best but partial information. There is no way by which an intelligent workman in England can find out that oranges are raised in Florida, or that ice is cut in Maine, excepting by the reading of travels, the studying of geography, or a large acquaintance with the American newspapers. Literally, so far as this government goes, when the emigrant lands at New York and inquires where he is to go, he is told that nobody knows and nobody cares. "Root hog, or die!" is the somewhat brutal advice given to him; and, as we know only too well, he is obliged to follow that advice. If to begin with, before the five hundred thousand people arrive here who do arrive, on the average, under our system, somebody somewhere gave them some information as to the country to which they were to come,—as to its climate, as to its resources, as to its needs,—we should save a great deal of the difficulty which surrounds us now.

It is somewhat difficult to speak of the next necessity, because questions arise at once as to which of our various boards of administration can best carry out the underlying

purpose. Raphael Sanzio, living in Boston, completes a job of painting blinds on the 23d of October, and M. Bourgeois, on the coast in Louisiana, wants to have his blinds painted on the 27th of October. According to the "dismal science," Raphael Sanzio will at once rush into M. Bourgeois's arms and will begin painting his blinds. But according to fact or experience, this will not happen. The object is to make as near an approach to this ideal as is possible. Somebody, somewhere, ought to be able to put in print, as often as once a week, the general drift of supply and demand. Somebody, somewhere, ought to put in print the fact that the harvesting in Dakota stops, or will stop, on such and such a day; that the ice-cutting in the Kennebec began, begins, or will begin, on such and such a day; that the lumbering in the Penobscot will demand so many men on such and such a day. It is not probable that these statements, to be published by some central bureau, could be made useful by the individuals themselves who have the latent force which we call labor. It is by no means desirable that they should undertake to paddle their own canoes, as Adam Smith wants them to do. But the mere publication, by a central bureau, from week to week, of such a general view of the position, would answer the same purpose which the monthly chart for seamen answers which is published by the Hydrographic Bureau, or the monthly study of the weather,—not the daily study,—which is published by the Bureau of Agriculture. The Labor Bureau at Washington has perhaps its hands full. If it has, it would be well that it should have some more hands given to it, that some such central statement might be laid before people who are at work systematically in putting the round peg into the round hole and the square peg into the square hole.

Let it be remembered, first, second, and last, that the answer to the questions about the round peg and the square peg are the answers to about nineteen questions out of twenty which make up what are called the social problems of to-day.

EDWARD E. HALE.

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PRISON LABOR.*

BY EUGENE SMITH.

The people of the state of New York, at the last general election in November, 1894, adopted, by a large majority of votes, a revised state constitution, in which section 29 of article 3 reads as follows:

"The Legislature shall, by law, provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several state prisons, penitentaries, jails and reformatories in the state; and on and after the first day of January, in the year 1897, no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail, or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry, or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association, or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the state or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the state or any political division thereof."

In brief, it actually prohibits the sale of any product of prison labor, but permits the employment of prisoners in public work for the state or any political division thereof, or for public institutions.

This section was the contribution of the labor-party to the new constitution, and was designed to remove the competition of prison labor with free labor by reducing the prisoners to a condition of idleness. It required no slight ingenuity, however, to frame a constitutional provision having this effect which would carry the popular vote. The people

* Paper read before the American Social Science Association at Saratoga, September, 1895.

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will never wittingly vote for idleness in the prisons. It was necessary to veil the true design by specious provisions which should appear to be prompted by an anxious solicitude to provide the prisoners with employment. As a skilful delusion and snare, this section of the constitution is worthy of comparison with the finest known work of the prince of darkness; it is calculated to deceive the very elect.

The voter, of very much more than average intelligence, would be likely to summarize the contents of this section as follows: "It directs the Legislature to provide for the employment of all prisoners; it does away with the contract system of prison labor, which is condemned by all competent authorities; true, it limits the labor of the prisoners to work for the state or public institutions, but all the prison reformers agree that such public work affords the best possible kind of employment for prison labor. What room, then, for objection or criticism?"

The average voter does not know, what the labor leaders who framed this section well know, that there is *no* public work for the state of any importance, except that which is farmed out to contractors. The constitution requires that all contracts for work or materials on the canals of the state shall be made with the lowest bidders with ample security. The same method is demanded by statute in the case of repairs to armories and arsenals, in the purchase of arms, uniforms and equipments for the national guard, in the binding and printing of public documents; in brief, the practice, established by law or by usage in all the public departments, secures the performance of public work and the purchase of public supplies through contracts made with the lowest bidders, after advertisement inviting competition. Whether or not it is desirable to alter the system of public business thus firmly established, it is certain that the labor party would most strenuously oppose any relaxation of it for the sake of providing employment for prisons; such opposition would be reinforced by the prevailing popular belief that the competitive contract affords the best possible method of carrying

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on public enterprises and is the surest safe-guard against political corruption and jobbery. These influences would surely prove strong enough to defeat any attempt by legislative action to turn over public work to the prisons. Then, again, the manufacture of the supplies for public eleemosynary institutions now affords employment, in large part, for the inmates of those institutions themselves; their deprivation of such industry by its diversion to the prisons would be most calamitous. It can be positively stated that the total amount of public work, which is practically available under this section of the constitution, will not be sufficient to keep employed one per cent. of the prisoners within the state. The superintendent of state prisons estimates that *fifty* prisoners can do it all.

This estimate is not based on vague conjecture. Strangely enough, it seems to have been unknown to the learned body which framed the new constitution that, only six years before, a statute was enacted by the Legislature of New York practically identical in its language and its provisions with the constitutional section now under examination; and yet this section was foisted by the labor party upon the convention as a new and beneficent measure. If the convention knew of the existence of this statute, passed in 1888 and known as the Yates law, they must certainly have been ignorant of the disastrous effects which followed it. It was the direct and immediate consequence of the Yates law that the prison work-shops were closed, and the prisoners were shut up and kept confined in their cells. From those cells came, first, a piteous wail, begging for work. The following extracts from the pathetic appeals then addressed by prisoners in the State Reformatory to the superintendent may give a vivid picture of the situation:

"I have lain all day looking at the wall. Will you please let me have some work?"

"I hope you will be able to find some work for me, no matter how low or menial. Before I came here I detested work. Now I am almost crazy for something to do."

"Can you find me a place to work somewhere? I am almost dead after being idle so long. I had rather work day and night than remain idle. Please give me work, hard work. The day seems two days."

"Please give me work at painting or anything else. I cannot sleep at night."

"Do, please, let me have some work. To remain in my room without work is slow, agonizing death."

And death it proved to many. The reports of the superintendent of State Prisons assert that while the Yates law was in operation, the prisons showed a death rate higher than had ever before been known and a marked increase in the number of cases of insanity among the prisoners. There was also a marked increase in the number of prisoners committed to the state prisons; a fact which naturally attends a vicious measure of criminal legislation. Bad laws and bad prison systems always serve to increase the volume of crime.

The financial effects of the Yates law will strike many voters as more palpable and injurious. For six years prior to 1887 the state prisons had been self-supporting, and had even yielded a slight surplus of receipts above expenditures. In 1888, the maintenance of the state prisons showed a deficit of over $150,000, although the Yates law did not go into effect until August of that year. In 1889, the annual deficit sprang upward to nearly $370,000, although the Yates law was repealed in June, 1889. It is easy to compute from these figures that this law, by its suspension of prison industries, though it continued in force only ten months, directly increased the cost of maintaining the three state prisons alone by a sum not less than half a million dollars. To this must be added the cost it entailed in the maintenance of the penitentiaries, reformatories, and other penal institutions in the state. The Yates law was superseded in 1889 by the law now in force, called the Fassett law, which reinstated industries in the prisons under the system of labor known as the public-account system. Under the operation of the Fassett law, the prisons have been substantially self-supporting.

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It is true that every year shows a large nominal deficit, but that deficit is offset by the value of the accumulated plant and stock belonging to the state. The state has so hampered itself, by the enactment of a series of fatuous laws, restricting the market for prison-made goods, as to render it impossible to sell the products of prison industry. It has been the inevitable result that the state has accumulated an enormous stock of manufactured products and materials which, by its own legislation, it has shut out from any market. If the labor party could be induced kindly to relax its hold upon the legislature so far as to permit the repeal of these pernicious laws, excluding goods of prison manufacture from the market, the prisons of the state, under the present system of labor, could easily be made self-supporting.

But the most serious objection to the Yates law, and to the constitutional provision now under examination, remains to be stated. The science which deals with the discipline and management of prisons, and with the treatment of crime and of criminals, has grown up within the latter half of the present century; its subject is the psychology of crime; it has been developed by tentative and experimental methods, aiming to reach and to affect the springs of life in the convict, to awaken within him new motives of action and healthy ambitions, to infuse into him both the resolution and the capacity to lead a worthier life. Prison science is no longer in the embryonic stage where men may wonder whether there is anything in it; it has demonstrated and actually achieved some marvellous things. The Elmira Reformatory —in the institution and maintenance of which the state of New York has rendered a more signal service to the world than in any other enterprise it has ever undertaken—the Elmira Reformatory has proved that hardened and vicious criminals may be subjected to a course of treatment, conducted on purely scientific principles, which will inevitably work the transformation of eight out of every ten of those criminals into law-abiding men. Mark that this result does not follow sometimes, occasionally, under favorable circum-

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stances, but *always;* among felons of the class committed to Elmira, taken as they come, by hundreds or by thousands, eight-tenths of them can be, have been, reformed by scientific methods of treatment. Elmira does not stand alone. This new reformative science is firmly established in every civilized country in the world, and it is everywhere revolutionizing the public treatment of crime. Punitive prisons are destined to disappear, and reformatories, conducted upon the tested principles of the prison science, will be the only prisons known to the future. This discovery of scientific methods of treatment, by the application of which felon convicts (to so large a percentage) can be rehabilitated and made to experience a positive reformation of habit and of life, must be regarded as the most valuable contribution that social science, under the inspiration of Christianity, has ever made to the welfare of humanity. In it lies the one hope of the future for the ultimate reduction of crime.

This is not the time to enter upon a detailed explanation of the means employed by the new prison science in dealing with criminals. It is sufficient to state that the one agency on which the whole reformative process rests is industrial labor. Productive industry is a vitalizing force, essential to preserve even a free community from stagnation; but idleness in prison works hopeless degeneration and ruin. Without the energizing aid of labor, reformation is an impossibility, and prison science is made powerless and nugatory. Herein lies the bane of this new constitutional provision; it ignores all that prison science has demonstrated and achieved and all that it promises; it calmly steps backward a hundred years and blots out all that prison reform has laboriously accomplished through painful experiment, agitation and effort; it ushers in a new era for the prisons, which, in effect, is simply a restoration of the horrors of the middle ages, before the rudimentary discovery was made that industrial labor is necessary to raise a prison above barbarism.

The wonder grows at the mystery of political forces that led the convention to enact so pernicious and so benighted

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measure. It went virtually by default, for, among the leaders of that body, Joseph H. Choate alone (to his honor) had the courage to openly denounce the measure upon the floor of the convention.

The operation of the Yates law was so disastrous that it was repealed by general consent at the first session of the Legislature following its enactment. The so-called Fassett law which was then passed in its stead, forms the most comprehensive and enlightened code of prison law that has ever been enacted—at least, on this side of the Atlantic. It is in full accord with the most advanced principles and methods of the new prison science, and has been accepted as the model upon which subsequent legislation in the interest of improved prisons, in other states of the Union, has been framed. This beneficent code, which placed the state of New York in the position of leader in the movement toward prison reform, is now nullified by the revised constitution, which reduces the state in this regard to a rank far behind that of any other state in the Union, and degrades the prisons to a condition more deplorable and debased than that held by them at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

This, then, is the benighted and medieval plight into which the state of New York is plunged by its new revised constitution. What is the remedy? What is the best method of escape?

The first question is whether the *Legislature* can yield any effectual relief. The constitution imposes on the Legislalature the obligation of providing prisoners with employment, but in the same breath prohibits their employment at any labor, the product of which shall be sold or given away. It has been shown that no public work is available. What then remains but the establishment by law, in all the prisons, of trades-schools, where the convicts shall be instructed in the various branches of industry? True, no goods manufactured in such prison-schools could be either sold or given away; they would have to be broken up, and the materials worked over again and again, so far as practicable. But

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the prisoners would thus be trained to become skilful artisans, they would be employed in a reformative kind of labor, and on their discharge would be fully equipped with the knowledge of a trade through which they could earn an honest living. Nay, more, every convict on entering prison would become an apprentice, and the prisons would discharge every year into the labor market, not simply a lot of workmen, but a body of trained and expert mechanics, thoroughly educated and skilled in their trades. These trained ex-convicts would be the natural enemies of the trades-unions; by reason of their superior skill and training, they would form a firm nucleus attracting those elements in the laboring community that are restive under the tyranny of the trades-union, until at last there would be formed that most desirable class, an order of independent workmen in fierce competition with the labor unions. If this constitutional provision, astutely devised for the express purpose of stifling all labor outside of the trades-unions, could thus be turned to cause the creation of a class which could effectively rival the trades-unions, it would be an instance of retributive justice highly pleasing to the poetic sense.

But I am firmly convinced that no relief from this constitutional provision can be looked for through the action of the Legislature. In the first place, it is certain that the suggested conversion of the prisons into trades-schools would meet with the determined hostility of the labor party; and the experience of recent years has shown the dominating influence of that party in the Legislature. The strength of the labor party at the polls has doubtless been greatly exaggerated, but the current belief that the future of every political aspirant can be made or blighted through the vote of that party, makes the fear of alienating its leaders almost the only fear which the modern legislator does not dare to brave. Then, again, the expense of erecting and administering these trades-schools would be truly enormous; coupled with the constitutional inhibition against realizing anything from the products of prison labor, the cost of maintaining

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the prisons under this system would impose a burden of taxation of such unprecedented magnitude as to arouse the condemnation of intelligent citizens without regard to party. The opposition of the labor party, added to the ruinous expense entailed by the suggested measure, would certainly render its enactment by any Legislature wholly impossible.

Aside from these practical impediments, the proposed system is indefensible on principle. Prisons ought to be made, so far as is practicable, self-sustaining. Prisoners ought to earn their living by their labor. It is the right of the people to demand that all the productive capacity of a prison shall be utilized toward its support; and any system that casts the entire expense of maintaining its prisoners upon the public, without realizing anything from the labor of the prisoners, is inherently unjust and is incompatible with sound political economy. Productive labor used as the means of self-support is also the most effective instrument of reformation in the methods of prison science; mere industrial education and training, without the fruitage of earning, cannot take its place. The convict needs to learn, by his experience in prison, the value of industry as the only mode of earning money and of supplying his wants. This lesson cannot be adequately taught through labor that yields no tangible returns. The question, moreover, whether it is right that the criminals of the state should receive, wholly at the public expense, a special education in the mechanical arts that is far beyond the reach of the poor and honest artisan outside the prisons, opens a fruitful field of discussion into which it is not necessary now to enter.

It has seemed to the Prison Association of New York that the only effectual remedy against this noxious provision of the constitution lies in its repeal, so far as it prohibits the sale of the products of prison labor. The Association accordingly prepared and submitted to the last Legislature a proposed amendment by which the section in question is made to read as follows:

"All prisoners sentenced to the several state prisons,

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penitentaries, jails, and reformatories of the state, shall be kept occupied and employed at labor; and on and after the first day of January, 1897, no such prisoner shall be required or allowed to work at any trade, industry, or occupation wherein or whereby his labor or time shall be farmed out or contracted to any person, firm, organization or corporation. The Legislature shall provide for the employment of such prisoners, as far as practicable, upon public work, or in the manufacture of supplies required for the use of public institutions, owned or managed and controlled by the state, or any political division thereof."

This amendment confirms the abolition of the contract system of prison labor, and directs the employment of the prisoners on public work "as far as practicable" only. But it leaves the prisons open, as they were before the revised constitution, to engage in the manufacture and sale of goods on the public-account system; it leaves the Fassett code in full operation, and thus insures the prisons against idleness.

To amend the constitution, it is prescribed that the proposed amendment shall receive the approval of the Legislature at two successive sessions, and then be submitted to the popular vote. The amendment given above has already been approved by the Legislature of 1895, and if it should be approved by the Legislature of 1896, it would be submitted to the people for ratification at the fall election of 1896; should it then secure a majority of the popular vote, it would take effect on the first day of January, 1897. The section, as it now stands, does not go into operation by its terms until January 1st, 1897, and hence it would never become operative should it be superseded by the adoption of the proposed amendment.

This amendment ought to receive the earnest support and advocacy of all citizens who have at heart the welfare of the state and the advancement of prison reform. The adoption of the amendment is all that can now save the prisons of the state from ruinous demoralization, and all that can save the state from an access of crime which is sure to follow upon a vicious prison system.

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THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF NEW YORK IN RELATION TO PRISON LABOR.*

BY W. P. PRENTICE.

The framework of government is seen in the constitution. From another point of view it is the organic or fundamental law as opposed to ordinary legislation.† Beyond it is still the unwritten law which eminent jurists have maintained "underlies all free government, and must be respected whether embodied in constitutions or not."‡ According to the famous phrases of our Declaration of Independence, "governments are instituted to secure the inalienable rights of men," and again, "prudence dictates that their form be not changed for light and transient causes." Permanence is expected of it, and least of all we are prepared to see, in any important particular, sudden changes of the law of the state. A recent decision of the Court of Appeals affirms that "the constitution, which underlies and sustains the social structure of the state, must be beyond being shaken or affected by unnecessary construction or the refinements of legal reasoning. We may be compelled to have resort to such in the presence of contradictions, or of meaningless clauses; but not otherwise."‖ Guided by reflections of so great weight, and by the axioms oft repeated in judicial utterances entitled to most respect, that "an amended constitution is to be read as a whole, and as if every part had been adopted at the same time, and as one law, and effect must be given to every part of it, each clause explained and qualified by every other part,"§ and further that "A statute is never

* Paper read at the American Social Science Association held at Saratoga, September, 1895.

† Mr. Justice Miller in Loan Association vs. Topeka, 20 Wal. 663.

‡ Black. Com. 244.

‖ People vs. Rathbone, 145 N. Y. 438.

§ People vs. Augle, 109 N. Y. 564.

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to be construed against the plain and obvious dictates of reason," * we take up the examination of the 29th section of the III. Article of the new constitution and observe in the first place its salient features: that it is wholly new; that an interval until after January 1st, 1897, is provided before its enforcement; that the mandate in the first clause to the legislature is of ordinary, perfunctory, and continuous duty which knows no interval; that it is contradicted and rendered impossible by the prohibitions of the concluding clauses, if ever they were to be enforced; and that it is opposed to other parts of this and former constitutions, and to the letter and spirit of preceding laws. The rest of the constitution has earlier effect; but with the ample provision the instrument contains for amendment, already availed of, and one proposed and adopted for this article by the last legislature, the intervening period and the question of its best use, engage serious attention.

The constitution is itself an amendment and revision of that of 1846. Under it we had the prison reform, whose light for more than twenty years has been growing stronger upon the darkened paths, both of the prisoner and his keeper; and never, certainly since the law of 1889, have the interests of labor, in any wise considered, been injured.†

By an amendment of 1876 it created, and this constitution in the same terms preserves, the office of the superintendent of state prisons, with "the superintendence, management, and control of state prisons, subject to such laws as now exist or may hereafter be enacted." Throughout, the power and duty of the legislature to provide for the changing necessities of the times is preserved. To it there is no limit, save by the constitution itself, and it has been often held and well said, it belongs to no constitution to prevent its amendment, and no legislature can curtail the power of its successors to make such laws as they deem wise. No

* Daviess vs. Fairbairn, 3 How. (U.S.) 636; Mongeon vs. People, 55 N. Y., 617.

† Const. Art. V., Sec. 4.

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legislature can declare the effect of subsequent legislation nor forestall legislation. "No legislature," says the Supreme Court of the United States, "can bargain away the public health and the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants."* "There is little reason," says Mr. Justice Andrews in People vs. Budd, "under our system of government to hamper the legislative power in dealing with the varying necessities of society and the new circumstances as they arise calling for legislative intervention in the public interest. In the traditions of the English-speaking race is a prevailing public sentiment which is quick to prevent any encroachments. In no country is the force of public opinion so direct and imperative as in this." The change introduced by the new constitution not only restricts the province of the legislature, but is a sudden return to an abandoned experiment, which it had recently made. The scheme was tried under the Yates law of 1888,† repealed in 1889. In the latter year was adopted the celebrated and successful law regulating the whole subject, which has remained in force until the present time without essential modification.‡ Four years thereafter the annual report of the superintendent of state prisons portrays the consequences as they have been found in practical administration under such laws, and proven by the figures and facts submitted in the course of his official duty to the legislature. He says: "By the law of 1888 all prison industries were abolished. The result was necessary idleness and the evils which always attend such a state among imprisoned men. Hence, in 1889, a new prison system was established under

* Stone vs. Mississippi, 101 U. S. 818, 819. Met. Bd. Excise vs. Barrie, 34 N.Y. 657. Mongeon vs. People, 55 N.Y. 613. People vs. Long Is. R. R., 9 Abb. N. C. 181.

† L. 1888, Ch. 586. In Pennsylvania and Rhode Island no power had been reserved by charter or constitution for amendment, but such power was held to be inherent in the people of the state. In the latter state the question arose under the charter granted by Charles II. in 1653, but the amended constitution was adopted in 1847.

‡ See Ch. 482, L. 1889; sec. 105 id.; Ch. 130, 1892; Ch. 737, 1894 N. Y. Supt. Prisons Report, 1893, p. 10.

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a law which aimed to afford employment to the prisoners, while it was framed to reduce the competition of the labor of the prisoners with free labor to as low a point as possible. The results of the business carried on under this law since 1888 have been consolidated, and the superintendent is gratified at the satisfactory report presented in the following tables." The approved system avoids all unreasonable and cruel punishments, but still is hampered with restrictions to please that minority, always most clamorous, who claim the support and speak in behalf of manual labor. Contract work was prevented. In certain industries not more than 100 prisoners could be employed, and in none more than five per centum of the free labor engaged therein. It is observable this is further reduced by the estimate that three convicts do not do one free man's work. In fact, not one per centum of competition has been found by statistics. Such a system, after five years of proof without cavil, seemed free from open attack. Nevertheless, coupled with the wise, but in such place unnecessary and perfunctory, exordium that, "The legislature shall by law provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several state prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and reformatories in the state," the new constitution adds a prohibition to take effect after two years, and in the cautious language of the annual report, "*radically limits, after the date named therein, the field for the employment of the prison population.*" Prison reports, the world over, show that this practically sweeps away safe productive labor. The injunction, moreover, is futile and useless until we return, as in England, to the treadmill. This and similar purely punitive labor should be, if at all, under a law similar to that of England, classifying the prisoners, and the classes of hard labor should be designated by legislative enactment.

Unwilling to proceed in this direction, or to continue in the way which reminds us of the bronze horses of Berlin, each arrested and thrown back by the head, christened by the solid wits of that capital "Advance backwards," "For-

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wards retreat," the legislature of 1895 sought to restore the law by the amendment above referred to, which, adopted in due course by concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly,* now awaits the session of 1896, and, as it is hoped, final submission to the people before January, 1897. It is a prudent and praiseworthy measure to be supported by every well-wisher to prison reform, because it is the only practical means in the limited interval which remains before this part of the constitution shall take effect. We could have wished a more signal return to the beneficial results of the constitution of 1846 and the law of 1889, and that in the course of that progress of prison reform which has been marked by stately and confident steps for the last twenty years, the power of the legislature over prison labor had been left untrammeled; and that the constitutional office of the superintendent of state prisons, the same in terms under both constitutions, had been enlarged in discretionary authority and proportionate responsibility. Yet, as by precedent, we are bound to presume the wisdom of constitution makers, and the amendment follows the method they themselves have provided, we may assume this article, with its contradictory and meaningless clauses, if they be construed together, was left for deliberation, and to be amended as indicated above. If of doubtful purpose, the new article should not be permitted to rule by omission or accident. It is not paradoxical to say that the amendment is necessary to maintain the law, but to leave the new constitution without amendment is to change the organic law.

Organic law touches the rights of men, protected both by written and unwritten law, as Blackstone in his Commentaries says of latent powers of society "which no climate, no time, no constitution, no contract can ever destroy or diminish." Such are involved in prison reform. Moral and economic reasons bring to this side of the argument the interests of the majority of citizens, while on the other side

* N. Y. L. 1895, p. 1011. Assembly April 24, 1895. Senate May 14 1895.

the cry of the prisoner, wearing the semblance and form of man, is not lost in the oubliette and dungeon of a past age. There are ears to hear and hands to help him, if the law permits, and if he be one who can possibly be restored to usefulness and safety. We claim for him a right to labor so long as it is his right to live; and that in a rational way, to some reasonable end, to some relief of society as well as of himself. It is as necessary to the development of sound life in a man as air to breathe and the elements of food. In idleness his mind rots, as does his body.

The proper mode of punishment is a problem of state, wherein the moral predominate over the economic questions. Yet the latter have a double bearing. Our state maintains three prisons at a cost of over half a million dollars, for which, under the new constitution, there would practically be, with the increased expense, no return. They were self-sustaining not long ago.

What, however, if it be a failure of another sort? "The prison," say many writers, "is a manufactory of the phthisical, the insane, and the criminal." Undoubtedly, without occupation for the prisoner, such is its tendency. A forcible writer speaks thus of the English system of 1879, and his words are a warning even to our own day: * "Nothing could be more clumsy and inefficient, except for evil. Then there is the expense of the system, which does not reform nor get rid of the thief; in old days gaol fever did the latter when the halter failed; ours merely hoards him up for a while to turn him loose on society more wolfish than ever. As we deal with the thief he is our most costly national luxury." In France and on the Continent the ruin of convicted men and the chief cause of recedivism has been found by the courts and the inspectors general of prisons in the prison

* Sketches from Shady Places, Thor Fredur (1879), pp. 306-7.

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and its régime.* The gaols of Ohio, with half a dozen exceptions, have been called by an important committee of investigation in that state moral pest-houses and schools of crime. Emile Gautier speaks of the prison as a hot house for poisonous plants. Like reports come from many countries and states, that prisons seem to increase rather than diminish the number of habitual criminals, against whom society must ever be on its guard, and for whom it so liberally provides that the prisons are preferred to work-houses. Proverbs and popular songs describe the folly of any other opinion than this, that "He who says the prison punishes, he is deceived," and we recall the judgment and saying of Lacassagne that "every society has the criminals it deserves." This refers less to the origin than to such parts of their lives as the state is in a measure responsible for, after its grasp has seized them and the stamp of its treatment is made. Their baneful influence is to be excluded, if crime, which is a greater object than the criminal, is to be repressed.

Another example may serve. Mark amid lovely scenery on our river's bank the site of a chemical factory. Upon the foliage of adjacent hills in a long and distinct line is seen the path of its poison gases swept away by the wind, destructive of leaves, of twigs, and growing vegetation. Within its walls is wrought out a product, safely because skilfully treated, needful to the arts and profitable yet vengeful enough when mishandled. Thus we may picture the states prison as a factory, its materials men, its laboratories for some advantageous use.

Our state prison report for 1891, maintains the position that for such physical, mental, and moral well-being as is at-

* Ellis Criminal, pp. 249, 253. Engbete Parlimentaire, V., pp. 345, 381, 542.

Dr. Strachan in *Westminster Review*, June, 1895, says the majority of recedivists are instinctive criminals, and consequently are "incapable of keeping within the law while free agents. Their will power is weak or altogether absent, and their instincts are strong. Being thus constituted, they fall at the slightest temptation, whatever the threatened punishment may be."

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tainable in prison, the continuous employment at labor of the prisoners is necessary. It adds, "the economical question is not referred to at all. Continued employment of some description is absolutely essential." The reasons are many for this rule, and no writer of importance, no enlightened prison management fails to insist upon its adoption wherever possible in any way. Their experience unites in the conclusion warranted by the facts in our own state under the law of 1888, until it was repealed, that "Nothing can be more cruel and inhuman than to keep prisoners in idleness;" "indolence made obligatory by law is the worst feature of the jail;" "without productive labor there can be no reformation of criminals."

Arrived again at our starting point, the first sentence of the 29th section of the third article of the constitution, we find it not abrogated by the proposed amendment, but it may be held to contain the settled and deliberative judgment of our state. This proposal is that "*All prisoners sentenced to the several state prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and reformatories of the state, shall be kept occupied and employed at labor.*" Such is the language of the amendment now before the people.

What shall be that labor, asks the superintendent of state prisons in his report of 1894, and the same question was heard from many a side at the meeting of the National Prison Association at St. Paul, 1894. No state in the Union has completely answered it, and yet in most the restrictions are fewer than in our own. In England and on the Continent the principle prevails, in the words of the English act,* that "the expense of maintaining in prisons prisoners who have been convicted of crime should in part be defrayed by their labor during the period of their imprisonment." Yet success has not been fully attained, and the last report of the English Commissioners of Prisons † shows that with the greatest variety, fifty-nine employments in fifty-seven

* Report of Com'srs. of Prisons, 1894, pp. 28, 106.

† Id., p. 14.

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prisons, besides those of the first class of hard labor, "consisting of work at the tread-wheel, shot-drill, crank-capstan, stone-breaking, or such other like description of hard labor as may be appointed," etc., embarrassment occurs "in finding suitable industrial labor for prisoners who know no trade which can be carried on in prison and whose sentences are not long enough to admit of their being taught one." The warden of Michigan prisons reported that out of eight hundred and fifty convicts in one prison, two hundred were not employed, and with most half time and work on alternate days had to be pursued. Superintendent Scott of Massachusetts, in his able address last year at St. Paul, had this to say, that "if prison discipline is simply to be maintained, many forms of unproductive labor could be introduced, and the crank and tread-mill would be preferable to idleness, and the question might be solved through unproductive labor." The opinion that "this can be accomplished by the introduction of instructive labor at the sacrifice of remuneration and at a somewhat additionally increased expense" is given, but he adds, "Probably since industries were first started in prisons, they were never in greater peril than now, owing to existing legislation in New York and Ohio and pending legislation in Massachusetts and Kentucky."

It is, alas, a true bill of indictment, and, unless relief comes, the judgment will be that we return to the tread-mill. We go back to September 23, 1822*, for the first operation of this instrument in the New York Penitentiary, and its titles in the literature of the day, and also in the argot of criminals, sound strange to us now; in thieves' slang, "The

* The reports on the stepping or discipline mill, published by the Common Council of New York in 1828, are interesting. Mayor Isaac Collins, Stephen Grallet, and Thomas Eddy of the Society of Friends, were most instrumental in securing the necessary attention in 1822 to the disciplinary advantage of the tread-mill, and furnished illustrations, some of which are published with the report of the mayor, Oct. 28, 1822. The Commissioners of Prisons of England instituted medical inquiries in 1893 upon the requisite amount of labor, and their conclusions are given with some detail in their report of 1894. They have discontinued the shot-drill.

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everlasting stairs," "The wheel of life," "The care grinder," officially known as "The stepping or discipline mill," or tread-mill, in England tread-wheel, with its substitute for use in the cells, the crank. The London Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline seems to have published the first description and recommendation of it that we had in our state, but it was earlier used in Hartford, and speedily sought for in Albany and in Maryland. It was worked either by men or women, in groups of from thirty to fifty on a wheel, and, as in England now, it did service as power to grind corn or pump water for prison use. The daily task is recommended in the last report of the English Commission to be equivalent to raising the weight of the body 9000 feet per day, a merely animal function, but as the early report of Auburn Prison states, fifty convicts can be more easily governed at work than ten in idleness, and one of the committee to investigate its working, whose report was published in 1828, finds its chief recommendation in the discipline; that the convicts sleep better after its use, and that they are less given to idle talk. Small attention was given to the herding of the prisoners in this work of gangs, or that with the care of the prisoners all individuality, all ideals, all hope, all progress towards reformation were ground away.

Labor is ennobled when we read that "Manual qualification is the strongest safeguard against crime and one of the most potent influences in the reformation of the criminal;" when we think of it as an educator, as well as preventive of evil habits and evil thoughts, and men taught, as they feel their powers grow, to rise in the plane of human activity, and become independent beings, with some information of responsibility. But labor is debased, even to the eye of a convict, in the tread-mill, and certainly it is to all its apostles who guard free labor so jealously, when in this age of the triumphs of intelligence and genius, when steam and electricity multiply as we will all brute power, we reduce labor to a mere feeble animal process, to a service not equal to that of a dog or a mule.

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The opposite, and pleasant extreme, we see in the State Prison of Japan, where prisoners who are worthy are engaged in works of art, in cloisonné work, in wood carving, pottery, fan, umbrella, and basket making, and descend through their grades of capacity to stone-breaking at the last, to which only thirty out of two thousand convicts are eft.*

The usefulness of interesting labor was exhibited, and a pathetic picture was drawn, when the warden of Clinton Prison reported in 1891, that "the moroseness and sullenness of idle men, when the shirt industry was suspended, required tact and patience to avert unpleasant consequences."

With one further reflection on the state's responsibility to the young, we shall leave this subject. Boys from ten to eighteen years of age fill the reformatories of the different states; in one prison of California 400 prisoners were under 25 years of age; of the entire prison population of our state last year, over fifty per cent. were less than 27 years of age. In England by the last report, fifty-five per cent. of youthful criminals had been previously convicted from once to eight or ten times, and it is supposed the same ratio would prevail here. Survey from what quarter you will the field of crime, you find the roots and the blossom and the flower of poisonous plants overspreading it, and to an alarming extent. It is the devil's harvest that is constantly gathered in. In 1850 the criminal was one in 3442 of population, in 1860 one in 1647, in 1870 one in 1171, in 1880 one in 855, in 1890 one in 757. Even from the utilitarian point of view, society is to be protected by the law, and its burdens grow less if one out of a 1000 convicts can be turned from habits of crime.† We know that with the best prison methods of

* Tokyo letter of H. Norman to Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 16, 1888. Ellis, p. 273, note.

† In France the tide of criminality has risen several hundred per cents. So also in Germany for many serious crimes, and in Italy and Belgium; in fact, over the civilized world it is the same appalling story during this century. In Spain, the sentences to perpetual imprisonment nearly doubled between 1870 and 1883, and, however the statistics may be analyzed, the increase in crime seems real. The Criminal Havelock Ellis, Nat. P. and R. 1894, p. 14.

this decade, in many countries the ratio of reclamations has been encouraging, and in many instances has been large*. At all events, such humanizing endeavors are in the right direction. Any correct rule for prison labor will be for something more than discipline, and for the preventive of the sources and causes of crime.

The inscription of Pope Clement XI. teaches the correct lesson: "It is of little use to restrain criminals by punishment unless you reform them by education," and I would add, teach them of honest and ennobling labor.

EMPLOYMENTS FOR WOMEN.

Bookbinding.

BY EVELYN HUNTER NORDHOFF.

Bookbinding as an occupation for women has so far been more of a success in England than in America. This seems at first sight surprising. America is in many ways so advanced on the subject of work for women that it would be here rather than in the older and more conservative community that one would expect to find them taking up a new trade. As a matter of fact, however, there are more practical difficulties in the way of learning bookbinding in America than in England. The rules of the American bookbinders union against teaching women are so strict as to make it impossible for them to learn in an ordinary shop more than those parts of the work always done by them and called "inside work." In a large bindery in New

*Prof. Joly in a recent paper declares "that crime is rapidly on the increase in France. In 1860 the number of minors brought to trial was 5400, whereas in 1891 their number exceeded 7000, although within the five years which had elapsed between the latest census and the preceding one the number of children decreased by 226,000. The increase of offences committed by youths of sixteen to twenty-one is much greater."

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York, where twenty to thirty women were employed, some having worked for twelve years, I did not find one who knew more than these few processes, some six in all, set apart as "her" work. I do not know one professional woman binder working in America, and not more than three amateurs.

In England, on the other hand, there are several women who have established themselves in this line with what might be called success; for, while owing to the low prices given for work in these days they make little, the men binders make no more. One woman in London is at the head of an establishment of her own and does little work herself, though she thoroughly mastered her trade in earlier days. Another works by herself, doing everything from the first folding to the finishing. Both are gentlewomen, and the latter is not absolutely dependent upon her work. Each, I believe, clears about $500 a year.

The fact that bookbinding is not at present a trade generally open to women in America, is, perhaps, to the advantage of those who have the courage to venture and the persistence to perfect themselves in all its details despite the opposition above alluded to. From my own experience I should say that it is an occupation especially well suited to women, always taking for granted a genuine interest in and feeling for the work, without which nothing of value could be accomplished in a craft involving so many delicate and careful processes.

The usual objection urged against women undertaking bookbinding is their lack of physical strength. This is not well founded. My own experience convinces me that any woman, not of unusual delicacy, can manage the processes of bookbinding from beginning to end without fear of injuring her health. An objection of an entirely different character, the force of which I cannot deny, is that most women have not the persistence in application or the thoroughness of method which this handicraft requires. For this very reason it is one of the best possible schools of training for

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these unfeminine virtues. To bind books at all one must be thorough, neat, and possessed of unwearied patience and a cheerful willingness to repeat any one of the five and twenty operations involved, a hundred times if necessary. Any woman who starts out with these qualities, a love for her work, and a fair amount of strength, may, I think, become a good binder. If she becomes an expert, she will certainly be benefitting the world as well as herself, for this beautiful handicraft has fallen upon evil days and, with very few exceptions, there are no binders who really understand the art.

The cover should be put upon a book, first, of course, in order to preserve it, and then to make it as beautiful as the taste and skill of the workman or workwoman allow. As a matter of fact, the modern trade-binding of any large edition of even a valuable book accomplishes neither of these results, as the binding injures it so that it is very difficult in re-binding to do good work; and of the style of decoration used, or the means employed to carry it out, the less said the better. The publishers' own estimate of the value of these bindings was plainly shown me in London, when, in buying some unbound books in sheets, they allowed me a penny off of each book for the binding. The machinery which the large binderies use is the bane of the book-lover, for it crushes and mutilates that for which the binding is primarily meant as a protection. In writing of this art I should like, for the present, to leave this (the largest) class of binders out of consideration, and speak of those rather insolently termed "garret-binders," who have more chance to do good work. These binders usually employ the old-fashioned presses and tools, doing their work by hand, either alone or with one or two young men as assistants, a daughter or wife often doing the sewing, pasting, and folding. In several such binderies in Switzerland I found that the wife practically knew as much about the work as her husband, and, if he were absent, went ahead with it herself. It is as a "garret-binder" that I would recommend any wo-

man who wished to undertake the work to make her start, for at present it would be almost impossible to get any footing in the larger shops.

Of this I can speak with knowledge, from my own experience. After being refused again and again, in trying to learn bookbinding, I finally managed to interest the master of what is probably the best place for fine art binding in New York in my desire to learn his craft, and he allowed me to enter his shop as a workwoman. But, though it was known that I had no intention of setting-up for myself and so of becoming a possible rival, yet the feeling among the workmen was so strong that even with the master anxious to make it possible for me to remain, I was forced to leave after three days' work. I doubt whether even an accomplished workwoman, who knew tooling and finishing thoroughly, would be employed at any shop in an Eastern city. Whatever the feeling of the workmen or the master might be, the union would not allow it. In the West, where women have gone into so many extraordinary operations successfully, this might not hold good and there might be a chance. Even in England the conditions would be nearly the same. Miss Prideaux, who runs a bindery, employs men for the work usually done by men. This is, however, not because it would be necessarily better done by them, but because it is as yet so new a venture that there are very few women who have dared to try it as a means of self-support.

One could, therefore, hardly recommend bookbinding as a profession to this class of workwomen, as they have neither money nor leisure to force a place for themselves or wait for it to come to them. Neither could one recommend it as an amusement for women who do not wish to make money and yet want some occupation, for it would prove a very expensive one and is too serious to be taken up in that way. But in these days many women who have been brought up in comfortable circumstances do not marry, and as they grow older they either wish for some occupation which will take

the place of the profession of "Aunt," that once seemed the only thing open to an unmarried woman, or, perhaps, feel it necessary to earn something for themselves, to relieve a father already overburdened. These women have the time to give to serious work, and can afford the years of necessary preparation for entering upon a profession, as well as the money needed to start them, if, after starting, they can feel fairly sure of making a living. Many women in this position are not of the strong-minded order and have no desire to knock about in the world, fighting for a place among men. They would be glad to do their work at home, where they could lead as sheltered and womanly lives as the most old-fashioned worshipper of Woman, with a capital "W," and the most ardent upholder of her "sphere," could desire. Such women are, to a certain extent, out of place in the transitional state in which we find ourselves. The conditions of society make it much more unlikely that they will marry than of old, while yet they are not "New Women" and do not yearn for a public career. What they want is something to do that will be reasonably remunerative.

It is to such women that I recommend bookbinding as an occupation, believing that it is specially suited to them for many reasons. It may be followed as seriously as possible without disagreeable contact with the world, and may be made to pay well. It makes use of gifts and characteristics which, in other forms of work, are either not available or are positively disadvantageous. For instance, many parts of the work of a binder are easier to do with small and delicate fingers than with a man's stronger hands. Many of its processes require deftness, quickness, and delicacy of touch rather than strength, as I have found in six months' work, side by side with a man, going through the same processes day by day. Then, too, a woman is trained in the choice and knowledge of colors almost from the cradle, and this knowledge, much more common in women than in men, would prove of the greatest service in the choice of skins or in combinations of color in half-bindings. I am sure no

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woman would ever produce the atrocities in cobalt-blue, gold and red which come from German binderies. A womans' natural taste for beautiful materials would make this craft a charming one to her, for not only may beautiful leathers be used, but also many delightful combinations of leather with silk, printed cottons, damask, and all the lovely bits of old stuff which one may pick up in Italy or France, or find in grandmother's scrap-bag. All these will prove useful to the "garret-binder," who must do a certain amount of half-binding—that is, the leather back and corners and paper or silk sides—in order to make the work pay, and to use up the scraps of skin which accumulate. Of course, the whole binding, that which is entirely of leather, is the ideal covering for a book, and upon this the workwoman may lavish all her taste and care. The choice of color, the design for decoration, the choice of paper, silk or leather used for the double or inside of the boards, the shade of which must harmonize with the leather outside—all may call into use her most delicate feeling for color and texture.

For such a binder some knowledge of the principles of design is most desirable, and in many cases among the women to whom I am recommending this work, such knowledge will have been already acquired in the course of their general education. A knowledge of drawing is not, however, really indispensable, as designing for book decoration should always be done with the actual tools to be used and not merly with a pencil. The restraint which the use of the tools necessitates is a great help in forcing one to conventionalize to the extent needed in such designs, a point likely to be forgotten in using a pencil only.

But now, having given my reasons for thinking this a good work for women, I will consider what may be urged against it. I have already spoken of the question of physical strength, which seems to me no objection, not only because I personally know that it does not need much actual strength, but for another reason as well, which is also a thing that makes it a delightful occupation. This is, the fact that

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for a garret-binder who does most of the work herself, there is constant change and variety of work. In a craft which involves five and twenty different operations, the worker is by turns sitting, standing, lifting, using her arms and hands in different positions.

The other objection referred to, the attitude of mind induced by the education given to most women, must certainly be considered. It must be acknowledged by even the "Newest" woman, that there is in her set a tendency toward wishing to appear well on the surface, whether the foundations are solid or not. This is a fault that is knocked out of one at a very early stage in bookbinding, which has the peculiarity that there is no such thing as covering up or concealing early mistakes by later work. If a book is badly sewn, for instance, or badly backed, though it may show in only a trifling way at first, the defect comes out more and more glaringly at each successive stage, and actually prevents the possibility of perfection in any one of those stages straight through to the end, when any slip-shod, slurred or careless work is made manifest in the most depressingly distinct manner. More than in any other work of which I know anything, every step depends not only upon the one before, but upon every one that has gone before. So it will be seen that a talent brought to high perfection in women and most useful in its way—i. e., the gift for covering up mistakes—is here useless and worse than useless. The only point at which it may come in is in tooling, when it may serve to cover, not the workman's error, but that of the animal which has its hide pierced while passing a thorn, thus making a defect in the book-cover into which it eventually enters. It is extremely difficult to find a skin without flaws, and they are apt to develop after the leather is on the book, if the piece has been chosen carelessly. In this case elaborate decoration is such a simple way out of the difficulty that one of the few great bookbinders of this day says he always distrusts a book much tooled. Though this lack of thoroughness in women is an objection to their undertaking this work,

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they have, on the other hand, a patience which, combined with a real wish to do thorough work, would very soon train them to this necessary virtue.

I have mentioned $500 a year as the income made by the women-binders whom I happen to know in London. This will seem probably a discouragingly small sum, but it must be remembered that it is made in England, where wages are low and where living is so cheap that such a sum counts for much more than in America. I feel no hesitation in asserting that good work of this kind would be much better paid for in America and that it would be far easier to establish in any American city a reputation which would lead to as much work as one could execute.

It would take me far beyond the limits of this article if I were to try to describe the different processes in bookbinding, but there are two very good books on the subject, which give so clear an account of the whole art, with such simple directions as to the methods of work, as to make it possible for one to go far with no other teacher. The best of these is by Herbert P. Horne. This was overlooked and approved by the greatest of English binders, Cobden-Sanderson. The other, which is very good in its way, though it has a good deal of information useless to the garret-binder, as to large machines for cutting, backing, etc., is by Zaehnsdorf, the son of the fine old workman who started what is now considered one of the best of the great binderies in London. The cost of an outfit for a small bindery would be about $150. Any woman who feels like seriously taking up this work would do well to procure and read one or both of these books, that she may judge of her fitness for such an occupation. She could then go through some small bindery when work was going on and see the tools, presses, etc., actually in use. After this, if possible, she should get a skilled binder to teach her, or to at least allow her to pick up what she could in his shop, and in a small city or in some country town it might be possible to make such an arrangement without opposition from the union. I know of two

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cases in which this has been done. In any case, she could certainly learn the "inside work," always done by women, and, being a woman, she would probably manage to pick up a good deal of knowledge not strictly included in that work. The methods in use in the large binderies she would probably find poor, but that could not be helped and would be to a certain extent counteracted by using the Horne book for reference.

If really fine binding is to be undertaken as an art, the only course I could recommend would be to go, if possible, to one of the French binders, or to Cobden-Sanderson, who is certainly the most thoroughly artistic of all modern binders. His terms for taking pupils are high and he sometimes declines to take them on any terms.

The woman who takes up bookbinding must be willing and able to give it at least five hours a day for probably two years without immediate return. She must be determined, patient, persevering, and, above all, must love her work, so that no amount of repetition of its processes shall seem drudgery to her. With these qualifications, I should say to her, "go ahead!"—*From the Delineator.*

PROGRESS VS. PUGILISM.

BY CLARENCE GREELEY.

The recent victories (against local prejudice, passion, and pecuniary interest) of Governor Culberson in Texas and of Governor Clark in Arkansas, are a part of the coming of the Kingdom of God on earth.

"Man is a pugnacious animal."

But the world moves. Purer manners and better laws appear. Law grows out of custom. In ancient Greece, "dike" (justice) meant custom; but according to Christianity custom means the "world," which is to be reformed.

Patrons of the ring claim that pugilism is 2000 years old. They point to Theseus as the inventor of boxing. But the

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worst tendencies of pugilism date even farther back than the time when Pollux, for sparring, secured a place among the gods. *Memento quia animal es.*

In modern times prize-fighting has been restricted chiefly to English-speaking peoples. It was practiced by the ancient British Islanders. The Elizabethan period of literature got along without it. Systematic boxing began in Great Britain in 1740. Broughton introduced gloves. A mere mention of the following supporters of the ring indicates the progress since made in public sentiment: the Dukes of York and Clarence, the Earls of Albemarle and Sefton, Byron, Thackeray, the Prince of Wales in Broughton's time, Nicholas of Russia in 1817, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Wilberforce, and the Grand Duke of Prussia. As late as 1873 the Shah of Persia saw a prize-fight. But "prize-fighting is no longer universally admired." It was repudiated by Russia more than a century ago.

But prize-fighting now takes place chiefly in England and America. The first fight in the United States was in 1816, between Hyer and Beasley. The statement was made in the *Saturday Review*, March the 25th, 1882, that the prize ring is practically defunct. In the *Spectator*, April 8, 1882, is an article on the "Recrudescence of the Ring," in which we find these words: "Let the law be relaxed, or the opinion of the upper class change, and we shall see cock-fights and prize-fights as frequent among the educated roughs as ever they were when Squire Western and his confreres gave the prizes, and helped their grooms to keep the ring." An article on the "Renaissance of Pugilism" in the *Saturday Review*, January 10, 1885, says: "Unquestionably, prize-fighting is reviving. A decade ago it was difficult to 'bring off' a fight." And yet it adds, "Prize-fighting is a doomed institution."

There is no doubt that the influence of the ring is waning in England and America. Such a man as Hon. John Morrisey could hardly be elected to the New York legislature

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today, nor could a pugilist like John Gully (1783-1863) now retire from the ring, and become a member of parliament. A state senator is said to have signed Charles Mitchell's bail bond after the recent fight; but that is another matter.

While our Gulf states seem less inhospitable to pugilism than, e. g., the Lake states, still all sections are usually true, in their higher courts, to the fact that magistrates have generally pronounced glove-contests illegal. The Supreme Court of Louisiana set aside the verdict against Sullivan only because of the insufficiency of the indictment. As to the recent decision in Florida, we may say that such circumstances are not likely to recur, and the law is so unequivocal in most states that it can not be invoked to protect a "fight to a finish." Even in Florida, Bowden was afraid to have the habeas corpus suit brought before the Supreme Court.

At Roby, Indiana, where the Governor had promptly called out the troops, several of the prize-fighters were arrested, as was also O'Malley, president, and the secretary of the club. They gave bonds for their appearance, and were called for trial the following November. The first case was that against one Costello, at the November (1893) term of court. He was tried, convicted by a jury, and a verdict was brought in for two years in the State Prison. Costello escaped to Canada, forfeiting his bond of $4,000. The other cases will be tried in April, and the Governor wrote me that the result will be conviction, as in the Costello case. Governor Matthews informs me that he believes prize-fighting, except by stealth, is over in Indiana, that the next legislature (Jan. 10, 1895) would enact laws that would more completely meet the necessities, and guard against the lawlessness of the rougher element from Chicago.

Illinois has an elaborate statute well worked out as to details, providing in several sections penalties for challenging, training, fighting, witnessing, seconding, encouraging a prize-fight, or fighting outside of the state. It circumvents evasions and verbal quibbles by punishing principals, pro-

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moters, and witnesses of "boxing exhibitions." Some think this goes too far. The main section differs little from the Florida law. (See Starr & Curtis, Annotated Statutes of Illinois, p. 819.)

A bill was introduced into the Iowa legislature February 1, against prize-fighting, and providing for imprisonment of the principals in the penitentiary not longer than a year, with a fine not exceeding $500.

In 1891 Gov. Merriman stopped a prize-fight in Minnesota by calling out the militia.

Governor Waite of Colorado is reputed to have said that he would not interfere with prize-fighting in that state, but would leave the matter to the local officials.

Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia and Gov. Northen of Georgia have expressed their determination to call out troops if necessary.

In response to an inquiry by the undersigned regarding an alleged fight between O'Brien and Smith in Boston, Gov. Russell of Massachusetts sent me a letter from Mr. Whitney, chairman of the Board of Police, stating that "no violation of the statute relative to prize-fighting will be permitted." The public statutes of Massachusetts, 1882, p. 1135, make, for principals, the maximum penalty ten years' imprisonment and a fine of $5000; for aids, seconds, and spectators, it is somewhat less. A bill was recently introduced into the Massachusetts legislature, shortly after the Corbett exhibition, making the public display of prize-fighters, in theatres or elsewhere, a misdemeanor.

Connecticut makes the imprisonment in the penitentiary of principals and seconds in a prize-fight not less than one nor more than ten years. (General Statutes, 1888, Sec. 1507.) It was announced January 31, that the proposed fight between Russell of Bridgeport, Conn., and Siddons of New Orleans, would take place just outside of Connecticut. A prize-fight at Naugatuck this year between Ryan and Guthrie was broken up by the police after the knock-out.

In New York, prize-fights like the Dixon-Smith affair,

Sept. 26, 1894, have occurred occasionally, as in other states. But the influence of the New York Penal Code, Secs. 458-64, backed by unequivocal expressions of public sentiment, the Governor's action and the Mayor's stand, seem to have ruined Coney Island as a refuge for the ring.

Prize-fighting is now a statutory offense in most of the states. All writers agree that prize-fighting is unlawful. (Bishop's Criminal Law, Vol. 1, 535, Cooley on Torts, 163.) "A fighting with fists is assault and battery, though the parties agree thus to fight and have no ill-will toward each other." (Washburn's Manual of Criminal Law.)

Prize-fighting was not a distinctive offence at common law, but the combatants were indictable for assault, affray, or riot.

A case, in England, of Charles Mitchell, furnishes the leading authority to the effect that prize-fighting is assault at common law. (Regina vs. Coney, 8 Q. B. D., 534.) In the recent Florida cases, Attorney Cowles wired citations for the arrests under the assault section of the statutes. But the proceedings were dismissed. Magistrates have generally pronounced glove contests illegal.

We read the following in the New Monthly, Vol. 331: "To a petition from a body of clergy, gentry, farmers, traders, and others, to Lord Melbourne, the Under-Secretary of the State replied: 'It is the duty of the magistrates to prevent all breaches of the peace!' But the Home Secretary was the head of the magistrates, and would not stir."

Local official sympathy with crime is still the great obstacle in the path of progress. As Mr. Harris said of prize-fighting long ago in the *Spectator*, "It does not draw out genius, or imagination, or money. It draws out 200 guineas."

But state law is generally against prize-fighting. Common law is opposed to it as assault. And "the electric telegraph, with the establishment of an efficient rural police" will give "the finishing touches to an already expiring profession."

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While the law is ample, no statute enforces itself. Although magistrates have generally pronounced "glove-contests" illegal, an exhibition of extreme brutality, if the words mean anything, was pronounced legal by a criminal court in Florida in the Corbett-Mitchell case.

On the other hand, Governor Culberson drove the prize-fighters out of Texas, and Governor Clark has recently driven them from Arkansas, although he had an efficient law, local pecuniary interests, the railroads, and the Sheriff against him.

On the whole, there are signs of progress, and there is proof that men are rising out of pugnacity into patriotism.

THE KINDERGARTEN IN JAPAN.

BY LUTHER WHITING MASON.

In 1874 a Normal School for young women was established in Tokyo under the patronage of her majesty, the Empress of Japan. In 1880 the number of students was two hundred and fifty, with a practice school of about five hundred girls from seven to sixteen years of age. The students were from every *fee* (capital city) and *ken* (province) of the empire; but there was no kindergarten training connected with this, nor, in fact, was it known anywhere in the land. About this time a member of the Japanese legation in Berlin married a German lady who had been trained in the Normal School for kindergarten work in Berlin, under the direction of Dr. Peppenheim, and brought her to Japan. Her Majesty, the Empress, hearing of her accomplishments in this line, and being intensely interested in all educational matters, summoned her to the palace to consult with her in reference to establishing a kindergarten in connection with the existing Girls' Normal School, which resulted in the employment of the lady for that purpose by the educational board.

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Under her supervision, necessary buildings were erected. First, one of twenty-four class rooms with a wide hall running through the centre, with twelve rooms on either side; second, a special building or hall for exercises and play, about 45 by 35 feet in size; and third, a building for attendants of the children, with every convenience for cooking their dinner and caring for them in every way, somewhat after the plan of the government kindergartens of Germany. About an acre and a half of land was devoted to this kindergarten. There was a large front yard, planted with trees and flowers, and a larger garden in the rear containing trees, shrubbery, and flower beds, of such variety as to furnish some kind of flowers for the children every month in the year. In this garden was a fish pond about thirty-five feet long, elliptical in shape, filled with gold-fish, from the very tiniest in size to those a foot long, and around this pond was a concreted walk with balustrades for the protection of the children, who took great pleasure in feeding the fish with rice cakes, etc. The most useful and beautiful part of the playground was a bower of wisteria (which grows here in great profusion), about sixty by thirty-five feet large, furnishing a perfect shade for their noon-tide plays.

The wisteria is a native of Japan and of very rapid growth. The blossoms are of various colors, and are often over two feet in length, while I have seen the vine with a stem larger round than my body.

The furniture and gifts for the kindergarten work were copied from the German models, and the paper and other materials were imported from Hamburg. Now the Japanese manufacture their own material. When I left Japan in 1883, there was only this one kindergarten in the empire. Ten years later, according to the report of the Minister of Education, there were one hundred and three public and forty-five private ones in operation, with three hundred and seventeen teachers and eight thousand six hundred and sixty-two children. The teachers were drawn almost entirely from the parent institution. There were also forty-tw

training departments in connection with the elementary schools.

On entering this work, the German lady found great difficulty in one of the most important parts of kindergarten training, the singing,—for Japanese music is slow and rather monotonous, and not at all adapted to bright and childish songs. So the court musicians were called in to compose music more suitable for the work, but the result was not just what was needed. As I was then teaching music in the Normal School, I was called in in consultation. There was abundance of poetry for children, some of which I could adapt to our own tunes, and three poets (one sixty, one forty, and one twenty years old) were detailed by the Empress to write words to be set to some of the German folk-song melodies which I was then introducing into the Normal School. Soon these little Japanese children were singing the tunes that Mozart and Beethoven had sung in their childhood. An interpreter was set to the work of translating the little songs our own children are familiar with,—"Lightly Row," "The Birds are Come Again," "The Hare and the Hunter," and I may say here, incidentally, that the labors of these poets, musicians, and translators were not confined to the kindergarten work, but extended to writing, arranging, and adapting words and music for the Normal and High Schools

A beautiful poem on Fujiyama was written and set to "Brightly Gleams our Banner." A parting song was put to the air, "Auld Lang Syne."

Nothing could be more delightful than to see the interest and appreciation of her Majesty, the Empress, in this educational work. The following lines were written by her, set to music by one of my pupils, and sung at the public exercises of the Normal School. (This same song was finely rendered in Japanese by four young ladies from the New England Conservatory of Music on the occasion of the recent testimonial tendered me at the English High School) :

KON GO SEKI. (THE DIAMOND.)

Kon go seki mo nu ga ka dzu ba
Tamano Hikari wa sowazaran
Hito mo manabite nochi ni koso
Makoto no To ku wa arawarure
Tokei no hari no kuyema maku
Megura ga gotoku Tokino ma no
Hi kage woshimite Hageminaba
Ikanaru wazaka Narazaran.

Translation.

THE DIAMOND.

The diamond will never be beautiful unless it is cut.
A real virtue comes forth after one is well educated.
Like the hands of a clock which always move accurately,
If you study without wasting time,
There is nothing that cannot be accomplished.

And another one is:

Midzuwa utsuwa ni shitagaite
So no sama za—mani nari nuran
Hi towa majiwara Tomoni yori
Yo—kini ashiki ni utsuru nari
Onore ni masaru yok tomo wo
Ye—rabi motomete morotomoni
Koko ro no ko--mani muchiuchi
Manabi no michi ni susume kashi.

Translation.

Liquid changes its form according to the vessel it is in.
You may take choice of associating with the good or the bad.
Choose a friend superior to yourself,
Reflecting good upon your mind,
And march steadily along the path of science.

The Empress visits the schools, talks with the children, and offers them incentives to excel in their work. When I was there she had an especial interest in one of the kindergarten classes on account of her little five-year-old niece being a member. The little daughter of her prime minister was also in this class. Both of them were exceedingly bright children.

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As the object of these institutions was to adopt as complete a system of training as possible, they could not for a few years be made entirely free, but the fee demanded was made as low as possible, so that trades-people, and even many who were laboring men, were able to avail themselves of the school for their little ones. In fact, the two children of my cook were in the same class, and were consequently playmates of the children belonging to the royal household, and I can assure my readers that in simplicity of dress and demeanor and true politeness to their social inferiors, most American children could take a useful lesson from these members of the Japanese aristocracy.

MASSACHUSETTS INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mrs. Chairman and Members of the Association:

The Hualapai tribe in Arizona has been our chief care for the past year. You have already been told of their extreme need and degradation, and how, through it all, there shines out such aspiration for something better, at least for their children, as claims our active sympathy. Miss Calfee, our enthusiastic and energetic field matron, reports remarkable improvement in them since her arrival, a year ago last May. She has kept the eighteen pupils in her school so clean that the idea has spread, and now both mothers and children are proud to show her their clean faces and clothes. The men consult her, and listen to her advice in their affairs. She says in a late letter: "Mr. Crozier," (a great cattle owner there) "says we have accomplished more the last year than he had expected to see done in twenty years among these Indians.

"The great improvement I see in nearly all of them seems wonderful to me. Ten years of work here will tell more

than fifty elsewhere. These men have done much toward their own elevation when the task has seemed like a man taking hold of his own boot-tops to lift himself out of the mire. They are anxious to have the Government school, but patient about waiting since they understand how slowly things have to move.

"At times it seems but a little I can do, and then when I look at the change wrought in the people in one short year, I feel surely the Lord owns and accepts our labors here.

"When Mr. Hardy was here and wished to hire a horse, I asked an Indian what he would charge for one.

"'Oh, nothing.'

"'But it is right for you to have money for the horse.'

"'Well, you see, Miss Calfee, you are all doing so much for us all the time, it looks little to ask money for horses.'

"To me there are no Indians like our own Hualapai. They have many faults and vices, but I have the first one to find who is not grateful to me for any small thing I do for them."

I have space for only one more extract, describing her visit to a cañon where a few Indians are trying to farm, and where Kate, whom she calls her "right-hand man," was her escort.

"The going and coming made a ride of ninety miles, up and down mountains. Sometimes it seemed I would pitch off head first, over my horse's ears, then as though I must go head over heels backward. Kate said, 'Miss Calfee, there is not another woman like you in the United States; you ride like a man where only a few men would go, and no one would care enough for us Indians to ride and be so tired like you do. We are all so glad you do care so much for us and think of us all the time.'

"I asked Kate if she thought I could ride down the trail. She said wait till I looked over the edge of the cañon. When we rode up to the edge, it seemed truly terrible, looking down over 2,000 feet with nothing but a narrow trail to follow. In making the descent we travelled about one

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and one-half miles. I walked about half a mile, and rode the rest of the way, but coming out I rode all the way. When I got to the bottom of the cañon, I felt repaid for all my trouble and fatigue. There are about seventy acres of the best of land in that cañon, with more than enough water to irrigate all of it; abundance of corn, wheat, barley, beans and potatoes can be raised; there is enough land to keep 25 families; but as with every thing else the Indians are supposed to own, a white man farms over two-thirds of the very best of the land, and will not let the Indians have their own land, which is on their own Reservation. A man named —— sold the land" (on the Reservation, mind you!) "to a man named —— and he put some Mexicans down there to work. Now," she says with a burst of indignation, "we must have those persons put out of the cañon!" and she is right. The encroachments and impositions practised upon these hapless Indians on their own Reservation, their exclusion from the few fertile spots in the district given them for their own because of its poverty, demand our attention and shall have it when once we see started the boarding-school, which is the first object of their desire and our efforts. I am glad to report that the way to it is opening, thanks to the justice and liberality of the Indian Office in Washington. We are so often grumbling about Government that it is with peculiar pleasure I mention the kind hearing and prompt assistance given our messenger by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and all the officials of the Indian Office.

Your Secretary went to Washington last April in the mingled character of delegate from the Hualapai, and agent for this Association. In the first quality she presented to the Government a request from the Indians that their yearly rations be stopped, as doing them more harm than good, and asking instead for tools, seeds, instruction, stock, and lumber. The spirit and good sense of this message had a striking effect on the Heads of the Department, and predisposed them to listen with favor to the proposals of our Association. These were pre-

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faced by a statement of what we had already done, and concluded by offering to give a well-watered ranch in Truxton Cañon to Government in fee simple, if they would engage to place and maintain a boarding-school there for the Hualapai. The commissioner not only agreed to this, but volunteered to assist our finances by transferring our field matron to the Government employ, thus relieving us of the expense of $850 a year for salary and rent,* and this he has done since May.

The Secretary of the Interior cordially authorized this action, and at the end of one week, your secretary left Washington with these written pledges of the Government.

On receiving her report, the Executive Committee directed that further examination of the Truxton ranch and the state of the Hualapai should be made by some person unconnected with our work there, and the Indian Rights Association generously granted us the services of Mr. Alfred Hardy, who was already inspecting the Navajo Reservation for them. The report of this gentleman, a shrewd and experienced observer of Indian affairs, tallied exactly with the representations of Miss Calfee and Mr. Ewing. He thought the ranch a valuable centre for operations, and reasonable in price, and he spoke with admiration of the work already done. On the single point of anxiety, viz., the title to the land itself, necessary to establish before deeding our "squatter right" to Government, he adduced the opinion of all the neighboring settlers that the district was "mineral land," and thus belonging to Government, and on this testimony, and with the understanding that Government would order a prompt survey, the Executive Commission bravely resolved to take what small risk there was, and bought the ranch, paying $500. I then hoped to be able to tell you by this time that their confidence was justified and our hopes crowned by the possession of the land title, but at this stage of the proceed-

* Let me say in passing that this change in no way lessens our constant intercourse with Miss Calfee, nor disturbs the warm regard in which we hold her. Her devotion and faithfulness are priceless, and in her visit to us last winter, she secured personal friends in all who saw and heard her.

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ings there set in one of those counter-currents of delay, pigeon-holing, misinformation, indifference, and summer vacations, which sorely tax the patience of the eager suitor in Government offices. It may be weeks or even months yet before this indispensable point is secured, but that it will be done, and that a boarding-school will then be established for the Hualapai children, thirty-five of whom are now crowding Miss Calfee's day-school, there is no reason to doubt.

Meanwhile, the ranch is serving a valuable purpose as a home for the Farmer-in-charge, whom the commissioner is about to send to these Indians. The tribe is in an interesting but peculiar and critical situation. Of their own accord, they have refused to be longer fed like paupers, and all summer they have been laying by such stores of food as they knew how to procure, and such money as they could make, to carry them through the winter. But it is not possible that such ignorant, unsheltered, untrained people should sustain themselves without guidance in these unusual circumstances. They need a w se, kind, firm guardian, empowered to obtain for them the tools, seeds, lumber and cattle the Government is willing to supply, and to show them how to use these things to the best advantage. They want a fatherly, unselfish captain, and on this being represented to the Indian commissioner, and Mr. Ewing, our first friend in Arizona, being recommended for the place, it is promised him, and but for another bit of technical and official delay, the commission would have been already sent, coupled with the condition that the new farmer-in-charge should live at our ranch. The ranch will thus become at once the centre and object lesson which we always wished to make it, and will be still better prepared for the site of the school. The expense to us will be greater than if Government could take it immediately, for all necessary repairs must be for the present at our cost. We hope that our friends here will remember this, and that their liberality will enable us to carry on work of such solid use as this promises to be.

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In all our efforts this year our Branches, now eight in number, have been our cordial and generous helpers. Cambridge and Jamaica Plain have done much beside to assist the Navajos and the Greenville mission. A fuller account of the Branch work than space permits me today, will be found in the National Report soon to be published.

You will remember that we sent last year eight of the Apache children from Alabama to Hampton for education. One of the younger girls died this spring of consumption, tenderly nursed to the last, and Jamie, a boy of ten, has been transferred to the Lincoln Institute at Philadelphia, where we continue to support him. He was really too young for Hampton, and he hurt an eye so badly at play, that he needed the care of an oculist. He is now happy and thriving, and will have the use of at least one eye. Of the six remaining children we have the best accounts. They were sent on summer outings, and all behaved well and made good progress. If they go back to their people, when they leave school, they will promote Indian civilization. If occupation or marriage keeps them in the East, they will be good material for our own. In either case the $1,200 a year we spend on them is well used.

People often wonder why we care so much for the Indians, and why we do not attend instead to the crowding cases of distress and oppression which are close to us. It is too true that there is want and suffering all around us, and that we must not neglect it. Blessing and honor to those who spend their best strength and money on the need that lies hard by their doors. May their shadow never be less, and their garner never empty! But it is just because these poor Indians are afar off, because being out of sight they are often out of mind that their call comes to us with a pleading and prevailing force. They are outcasts on their native soil, and among the hurrying, eager crowd who throng our Western domain there are few who are not ready to trample them down like noxious animals, few who feel that they have human rights and human possibilities. And all this time

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they are men and women, God's children as we are, nor is the stamp of their origin near so deep hidden in them as in those white men who ply them with liquor and thrust poverty and shame upon them. Not only our humanity, but our sense of justice is quickened to give them a fair chance in life. We estimate them fairly. We want no idealizing. We look at the plain, grim, hopeful facts. We know that they are on a low grade in customs and manners, and are like children in regard to a race as advanced as ours. The more need for educating them, and for losing no time about it. What would our children be, if they were turned out, equally untrained, to get their living like foxes and wood-chucks? We respect in our children their future possibilities, not their present attainments. We hail and reverence the divine spark that shines through their aspirations and their efforts, their failures and their faults. The Indians deserve respect on the same grounds. When it comes to be a century hence, and the composite man-fruit of America — the result of all these queer grafts on our original Anglo-Saxon stock — is more fully evolved, you may be sure that its vigor and piquancy will be enhanced, if a strong scion of the aboriginal Indian has been well introduced and wisely cultivated. For that race brings in honesty, truthfulness and reverence; three of the noblest qualities in man. Give them respect and education, education in the largest sense, and they will stand among us in the future, aiding the nation with the fidelity and shrewdness which are native to them, and with an hereditary and loyal love of the country, absolutely prior to our own.

God helping us, we will never forsake them, while they need our care.

MARY E. DEWEY.

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INTELLIGENCE.

THE LEND A HAND CLUBS.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

On the 2nd of November a quarterly meeting of Lend a Hand Clubs was held at Dedham, Mass., by invitation of the seven Clubs of that town. There was a good attendance notwithstanding a stormy day.

At 11 o'clock the meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Fish of Dedham. Dr. Hale, the president, spoke briefly, the mottoes and Lord's prayer were repeated in concert, and then all joined in singing "Love Divine, All Love Excelling." Twenty-eight Clubs from fourteen towns answered to the roll call.

Dr. Hale gave a short account of a reception given him in California by the King's Daughters, when the schools of the town were closed in his honor. He spoke of the first Ten, four of whom are in Heaven, one an invalid in England, one in California. Then came the Harry Wadsworth Club of New York, the members of which are now scattered the world over. Unpromising street-boys then; now valuable citizens. It was not in vain that Miss Russell trained them to public spirit. The constitution of the Chattanooga Club was formed in 1871, and another of the earliest was in the diamond fields of Central Africa.

The Circulars were first printed by the Welcome and Correspondence Club, represented at the meeting. The maga-

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zine, LEND A HAND, was the outgrowth, and then for younger readers, the *Record*. One of the largest organizations was the Look-up Legion, now the Epworth League,—the King's Daughters is another, and the Christian Endeavor is upon the same lines. For the convenience of the various Clubs the central organization of Ten Times One was formed. Monthly meetings have been held, and from those grew the quarterly meetings which Dr. Hale felt were of the highest importance.

Rev. Mr. Fish, for the Clubs of Dedham, cordially welcomed the visiting Clubs, and hoped the sunshine within would make amends for the darkness without. He spoke of the Christian unity of all bodies and believed actual coöperation in Christian work a possibility.

Short reports of Clubs represented were then presented:

ARLINGTON.—The "Together Club" of Arlington was formed in 1890 with a membership of twelve ladies, which number has been increased to twenty-nine. Our meetings are held fortnightly, beginning in October and ending in June, and a weekly assessment of ten cents is paid by each member. During the six years since the Club was formed, we have raised $1,758, by means of fairs, lectures, dancing parties, and in a variety of ways. During the past year we have expended $384.33, the larger proportion of which has been used for needy families in our own town. Twenty dollars have been sent to Miss Jennie Dean of the Manassas Industrial School, thirty-five dollars to the Central Office for summer vacations, ten dollars to the Meonah Rescue Home, ten dollars to Miss Jessie Beale for the Home Libraries, five dollars to the Lend a Hand Book Mission, and numerous smaller sums which we trust have helped to lighten the burdens of those less favored than ourselves. The coming year opens very brightly for the Club, and we stand ready to lend a hand wherever needed.

BOSTON.—Dr. Hale asked the young ladies to come together largely for the South Congregational Church to see there was a Club to pick up the dropped stitches. Hence

the Welcome and Correspondence Club. It welcomes newcomers and conducts correspondence. Its members are in every continent, every state, and probably in every country in South America. On the present roll are twenty-two. They meet once a week to do what they are told, and so advance the Kingdom of God.

CANTON.—The Club is scattered, but the representatives had come to learn what others are doing.

DEDHAM.—Lend a Hand Club is the oldest of the seven Clubs. There has been great variety in the work: clothed a poor Indian girl, interested in a hospital, sent assistants weekly to the Noon-day Rest, and contributed its help to other charities.

What She Could Circle had visited and clothed two poor families.

Send Me was packing a barrel for Manassas Industrial School, visited and cared for a family where there were five children.

Willing Workers were mostly school girls. They had worked for a fair and a Christmas tree, helped a poor family, and contributed to the Boston Flower Mission.

Look Out had sent a box to the Indian School at Montana and worked for a fair.

Golden Rule Ten had worked for a fair.

Dorothy Dix Club was a boys' Club.

[Full accounts of these Clubs will be printed later.—ED.]

DORCHESTER.—Lend a Hand Club of Charity Hospital had been working for the hospital on Parker Hill, having raised for that purpose in 1894 and 1895, $495.89. They had also assisted a worthy case brought before them this past winter.

LOWELL.—The Unity Lend a Hand Club consists of 102 members, of which there is a leader, a secretary, and a treasurer. The Club is divided into nine Tens, each one having a secretary. The Directors' Ten is composed of ladies of mature age, whose business it is to give advice to the youngest Tens when it is needed. The Club sent out three barrels

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to the Indian school at Montana and another of clothing to the Hampton Institute, and trimmed the vestry at Christmas and at Easter. The Club also held a cake and candy sale, and the proceeds, $42.00, were used to provide car rides for invalids and others who were unable to leave the city during the summer. Some members assisted the managers of the flower mission. A Christmas box was sent to the Ramona School in Montana containing about 230 articles, and the packing of the box was made the occasion of a pleasant week-day Bee. The Emergency Ten got up a tea party for the Women's Alliance. The Ready Ten made garments for poor families, and got up a strawberry tea-party, making $26.00, which was given to Country Week fund. The C. C., the Busy Ten, and the Busy Workers made garments and dressed dolls for poor children. The Sunshine Ten, comprising persons of all ages, cultivated flower beds and carried the flowers to the sick. The Busy Bees, children from three to ten years of age, sent picture books, pictures, and writing pads to some Western children. They choose a committee every Saturday to carry flowers and delicacies to sick persons. They have given away garments and gave to a cripple about to sail for England, a sum to hire a steamer chair, a dress, and other articles.

LYNN.—The Lend a Hand Circle is composed of thirty members. Meetings are held twice a month, at which meetings we sew for the poor. As most of the members belong to the Unitarian Church, and as we hold our meetings in the chapel of that church, we provide the flowers for the Sundays during the winter. Last year we sent money to the Crow Indians, while this year we are to send it to Tuskeegee. The Boys' Club, Day Nursery, and Associated Charities often ask for our assistance. The money with which we carry on our work is obtained from the annual dues and entertainments which we give. This spring we gave a minstrel show, making a net profit of $350.00. Once a year the Circle gives a social tea to guests.

MATTAPAN.—The Do Thy Little Circle of King's Daugh-

ters sent, since October, 1894, two barrels to Mrs. Ellison, Stockbridge, Georgia, and has collected items of interest in envelopes for hospitals. It has given for charity $49.50, $5.00 for a free bed in the hospital at Brookline, $5.00 for Fresh Air Fund, $10.00 to the House of Mercy, Carver Street, Boston, $13.20 to Central Headquarters, and $10.00 towards building a chapel at Stockbridge, Ga. It has also collected clothing for the House of Mercy, and papers and magazines for the Sailors' Home, Charlestown. At one time one of our members kindly furnished the material for making purple bags, these being made of purple ribbon. One bag was given each member to keep and drop in from time to time what little she could until they were called in. The one year we tried this we realized $34.75. At the present time we have about fifty members, and in our treasury $146.27. We have quarterly dues of 25 cents, bringing in $50.00 a year.

NEEDHAM.—Look-up Legion is composed of six Clubs, each independent in work. Each member pays ten cents to central treasury. Look-up Legion pays $5.00 to Tuskegee, $5.00 to the Temperance Society, and $5.00 to the Central Office. It has sent reading matter South.

Lend a Hand Club was formed in 1886. The principal work is the care of a child. The Club took it when 22 months old. It is now eight years old. Expenses, $140.00 per year. Have given away 300 garments.

King's Daughters was formed in 1886. They recently gave a baby reception. Names were collected from the town book, and cards of invitation were sent to all under three years of age. Admission was 15 cents. Over 200 babies were invited; less than 100 came. Milk and crackers were provided, and $60.00 was realized. They also had collected postage stamps for an invalid in India.

Ten Times One Club is composed of ten boys 13 or 14 years old. They have made scrap books, and sent $2.00 to Tuskeegee Colored School.

The Whatsoever Club, Needham, consists of twelve young

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ladies. It was formed January, 1892, and has been very successful from the first.

It has been the custom to have a table at the annual fair of the Ladies Aid, and last December we did quite well at it.

During the fall we had charge of one of the church sociables, and gave a "Prize Dollar Story Contest." Each member earned a dollar in the funniest way possible, and wrote it up in an interesting way, and these stories were read at the sociable and a prize given to the best. It was a great success and the proceeds, eleven dollars, were presented to the parish.

Every Thanksgiving we give a turkey and fixings to some poor family who would not have it otherwise, sometimes cooking the things beforehand, in case the mother didn't know how, or wouldn't have time to do it herself.

We also made a dress for a poor woman who was in destitute circumstances, and kept her twin children, whom we nick-named "The Heavenly Twins," in warm clothes. We hoped they enjoyed the cut-down stockings we made them, although, being cut by an inexperienced hand, they had seams both in front and in back, besides all around the foot. Our only consolation was that they were too young to walk.

We hold our meetings fortnightly, except when we have a great deal to do, when we hold them weekly. A very pleasant feature is the tea-meetings, which come once in a while, while it is a very common thing to have a basket meeting.

Every year we give $5.00 to the Lend a Hand to aid in supporting their adopted child, besides sewing on her clothes and helping in other ways.

We also read to sick people, at the request of the minister, who notifies us when we are needed, each member taking her turn.

A good deal of our winter work is mending old clothes which have been given to the Lend a Hand to be distributed. It isn't very pleasant work, but is very useful.

We have also helped to send a patient to the Keeley cure.

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This October we gave a sale and entertainment which was very successful, having cleared over $36.00. Of this, $12.00 was given to the parish, $20.00 put in the bank, and the rest kept for immediate expenses.

As our name signifies, we do all and whatsoever we can find to do.

The whole of the primary part of the Needham Parish Sunday-school comes under the name Busy Bees, but not all of them attend the meetings, which are held every other Saturday afternoon. Services are read, and the first hour is devoted to sewing or other hand work, and the last hour to games. From the penny collection quite a little sum is realized, which is spent in aiding some good work. Last spring a large number of Busy Bees visited the Convalescent Home at Wellesley Hills, each one carrying a toy or book for the children.

PROVIDENCE.—The Sunshine Circle is a children's band from four to twelve years old. They gave a Thanksgiving dinner to a poor family, each giving some vegetable and all contributing for meat. They have sent a box to Montana. Have collected $15.00 in pennies on the birthday plan. At an exhibit of living pictures they made $20.00, which was given for the children's ward in the Rhode Island Hospital, have sent *Every Other Sunday* to poor children, made a scrap book for a poor cripple in Nebraska, and sent $2.00 to the Bethel Mission.

Willing Workers is composed of 27 children from 5 to 19 years of age. They belong to the Bell Street Chapel. The proceeds of a fair they gave to a nursery, have made some clothing and quilts. The work not yet begun for the winter.

ROXBURY.—The I. Q. H. Club is composed of ten ladies and was formed six years ago. It has done various kinds of charity work by providing coal, rent, and food, sometimes giving money to tide over a hard place. Two years ago the Universalist Church was burned, and the work has lately been to assist the church.

Lend a Hand of All Souls Church sent a girl to the coun-

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try, has helped an elderly lady, and aided in the support of a colored girl in Alabama. It has made its money by fairs and entertainments.

WINCHESTER.—The Lend a Hand Club of Winchester consists of seven Tens, two of which are boys' Tens. Early last fall the first and second Tens united and gave Tennyson's Dream of Fair Women, from which $20.00 was realized. This money went to cover the expenses of young people's evening services. The second Ten arranged the Christmas entertainment for the Sunday-school. They also have charge of decorating the church on Sundays. The third Ten made clothes for Ruth Yellowhead, an Indian girl in the Montana Industrial School; later they gave a cake and candy sale with an entertainment consisting of pictures from "Life." From this entertainment $15.00 was raised. The fourth and fifth Tens, or the boys' Tens, have been ready to help in any of the entertainments given by the other Tens. The members of the sixth Ten, made up of girls about twelve years of age, gave an entertainment and a home-made candy sale, by which $13.00 were raised; part was used to carry an old lady to and from church. They also dressed a doll and sent it to the Children's Hospital. The members of the youngest Ten, formed last spring, raised money to buy two cans of milk for a kindergarten from the North End, which came to Winchester for a day's outing.

This fall the church decided to have a chorus of children's voices in place of a choir. We have a trainer and a chorus of about thirty voices of girls and boys from the Lend a Hand Club.

Halloween, two Tens, gave a Halloween party in the church vestry, but owing to the stormy night only made about $5.00.

WEST ROXBURY.—The Lend a Hand Club meets fortnightly in the church parlors. Last year there were fourteen meetings, with an average attendance of a dozen. Boxes of clothing were sent to the Dakota sufferers, to the Colored School in Virginia, and to the Ramona Ranch. A

concert was given in the church for the benefit of the Club, by which $33.51 was raised, $10.00 of which was given to Mr. Fallon, our postman, when five of his children were ill with scarlet fever; $10.00 was also spent for a Lucca Della Robia bas-relief for the Sunday-school room. The rest of the money was used for materials for sewing, subscriptions to the *Cheerful Letter* and *Record*, and postage, etc. The Club is much interested in the Cheerful Letter Exchange, and has had many interesting correspondents. It also sends two copies of the *Christian Register* into the West each week. We are about opening our new year, and hope for the same interested spirit in all of the old members.

WALPOLE.—Last winter our Lend a Hand Club sent, at Thanksgiving and Christmas, several boxes to families in the town containing clothing, groceries, and fruit. We held a fair and entertainment in the vestry of our church, the proceeds of which were used to have the organ tuned, a small room in the vestry repaired, besides a sum for our own treasury. We afterwards repeated the entertainment for the sewing circle. In the spring, each member of the Club earned $1.00. After the money was earned we held a meeting, each member inviting two outside of the Club and charging a small admission. Then the story of earning the dollar was told in prose or in rhyme. This money was used to board two children one week in the country this summer. We elect officers twice a year. We have sent money to the Children's Mission.

After a delightful social noon hour, the afternoon session was opened by prayer and the repeating of the mottoes. Dr. Hale made a short address on Club Work. The Clubs work quietly. Only by accident he learned of a Club in Paris spending $4,000 or $5,000 per year. By union we can do larger work, as for the Sea Island sufferers, Montgomery Infirmary, Outings, and Manassas Industrial School. The monthly meetings are important, and he invited any members to be present at any meeting. Dr. Hale was impressed by a remark of the Quincy Club to the physicians,

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"We are behind you." A lady hearing of this, suggested the same to her Club. An invalid teacher was brought to their notice and received much benefit, simply because the Quincy Club had in its report suggested the idea. Send Me was founded to bring together ladies who wished to be of use in the town. It is better if the Club can unite the leading members of the different churches. Such a Club is invaluable in a sudden calamity and can take in hand considerable undertakings. He spoke of the Kingston Club, formed of both boys and girls. They took in hand the foundation of the public library which eventually the town assumed. The industrial schools of Plymouth are carried on by men and women. They sent a teacher to Boston to be trained, so as to properly teach in the school. We should not allow our boys' and girls' Clubs to disband. It is said there is difficulty in finding something for the boys to do, and a mistake is often made in not trusting the boys enough. In Freeport, Ill., Miss Taylor organized a Club in a mission school. By degrees books were collected, a room hired and taken care of by the boys. It grew until there was a good-sized library, and all the decent boys in Freeport became members. This library, too, was adopted by the town, but the reading-room and the library were popular because the boys were trusted. These same young men got interested in prison affairs, and Miss Taylor has since devoted her life to prison work. The Harry Wadsworth Club of Springfield developed by trusting the boys. They were trained to public spirit. The leader died, but his work goes on. The Club at East Lexington established a gymnasium, and the Club at Castleton has profited by their example and has a larger one. In 1888, Dr. Hale invited a dozen college boys, a dozen from the Institute of Technology and a dozen from his own parish, to meet with him. This formed the Tolstoi Club, which "exists to find how other people live." Now they are interested in the life of Boston, and this year have established a settlement in Ward 16, called the Hale House.

Miss Brigham said the Lend a Hand Book Mission began

in a very small way five years ago, when a colored minister from Kentucky and a white minister of Tennessee wrote for papers. Now the Book Mission reaches 30,000 readers. Notices are put in the papers asking for books, papers, etc., and last year about 200 barrels and boxes and 800 packages and single books were distributed. In Columbia, S. C., one member of the Lend a Hand Club every Saturday meets the county teachers and ministers who desire reading, and the papers go fifty miles into the country. In Georgia the work is not so successful, but Lend a Hand Clubs have been formed, of all denominations, to distribute the literature. Work among convicts is attracting much of Miss Brigham's attention just now. There are twenty-three prison camps in Georgia, and some of the superintendents have coöperated with the Book Mission. She related the story of a most unjust sentence of a boy and his happy release and return to his mother. When Miss Brigham appeals to the convicts, "Will you be a Lend a Hand worker with us?" all respond most earnestly.

Mrs. Whitman, the central secretary, had just returned from a visit to Jennie Dean and the Manassas School. She spoke at some length and showed how earnest and determined the colored people were about this school. They are hampered by lack of means, but are working courageously and have made great advances. A new building is needed now for the industrial class rooms. The site has been chosen, and an architect has offered to make the plans for the new building, which is to be called for the president of Lend a Hand Clubs, Hale Hall. It is hoped that the Clubs will all feel a special interest in aiding this building.

Mr. Fish proposed that the money usually given to the Montana School by the Clubs should now be given to the Manassas Industrial School, and the delegates were requested to report this to their Clubs.

Miss Rogers of Canton spoke of the need of a matron in the county jail at Dedham, and thought that it might be good work for the Clubs. Dr. Hale thought as police matrons

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were in city stations, so they should be in the county jails.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Dedham Clubs for their kind hospitality, the singing of a hymn, and the benediction.

LEND-A-HAND BOOK MISSION.

The Lend-a-Hand Book Mission is diffusing knowledge and pleasure to thousands of illiterate people. During the past year I travelled for fifteen weeks in the South, and after returning continued the work through correspondence, and have dictated eighteen hundred letters and cards.

All who have books, magazines, juvenile papers, Bibles, etc., to contribute, send a list of their offerings addressed to me, LEND A HAND office, Boston, Mass. Others wishing for the gift of second-hand reading also write to me, and I connect each correspondent, who applies with some one who has offered what is asked for. This year one hundred and ninety-one barrels and boxes of reading material, with the freight prepaid, have been sent into the South and Southwest. Over eight hundred packages have been carried by mail, beside single books and periodicals.

The books, out of date magazines, etc., are distributed by intelligent and faithful Southern co-workers, who provide many ways of getting useful publications into destitute schools and churches of both races, into sick rooms, factory mission schools, and where ever they will do good.

The Lend a Hand Book Mission increases in size and importance every successive year. The work for 1896 will soon be resumed.

SARAH P. BRIGHAM,
LEND A HAND Office,
Boston, Mass.

TRAINED ATTENDANTS.

Among the many ways of lending a hand none is more acceptable to others than attention and sympathy in sickness.

But with the complex duties of the life of the modern woman, still more owing to the intelligence of the modern woman which leads her to realize the importance of specialties, it is recognized that often the most affectionate friend cannot take as good care of a sick person as a trained nurse. Yet just because she is trained her services are worth large compensation; $21.00 a week is her average price. One gladly pays this and more to save a friend's life, but there are long periods of convalescence or of chronic illness which do not need a trained nurse and yet which tax the energies of the wife and mother, especially if she has a small income, beyond the bounds of safety for herself and her family.

To meet such cases the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association, three winters ago, offered classes for the training of attendants, who after completing the prescribed course of forty lessons, (tuition fee $10.00), passing the examination and being certificated, were prepared to care for convalescents and chronic invalids at $7.00 a week. In no way do they supersede the work of the trained nurse though there is a wide field for their limited vocation. Classes are now being formed for the fourth year of work. Pupils have come from long distances to enter these classes. A large number of pupils, after graduating, have gone back to their native towns and villages, and introduced there an era of better care of the sick than people with small means have ever before been able to obtain.

There is no chance for a slight education, thorough as far as it goes, which offers in return such steady prospects and good wages, without much hard work or wearing responsibility. Fidelity and common sense are the chief requisites. The doctors employing these attendants speak of them as "faithful, kind, competent," "pleasant companions and general assistants," "efficient, neat," so runs their record. The pupils this year will have the advantage of actual practice while they are studying, according to a plan which has been arranged by the physicians connected with the association. This actual care of the sick, while still under the training of

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the teacher, will be of great benefit to the pupil when she becomes the attendant dependent upon her own energies.

Dr. D. W. Cheever is the President of the Association, and such men as Dr. G. M. Garland and Dr. E. W. Dwight are specially interested in this method of training.

Applications can be made to the instructor, Miss Delia Knight, between 3 and 5 P. M., 9 St. James Avenue, or to the secretary, Mrs. K. G. Wells, 45 Commonwealth Avenue.

A NEW HEALTH RESORT.

Somewhat south of the centre of North Carolina lies Moore County, a rolling upland region covered with an immense forest of long leaf pine. The soil is almost pure sand from ten to ninety feet deep. The drainage is perfect. There is no surface water, even after the heaviest rain. Mud and malaria are unknown. Drinking water of extraordinary purity is easily obtained from springs and wells. The average summer and winter temperature is about the same as that of southern France and northern Italy, but the climate is much more genial on account of the greater dryness of the atmosphere. The abundant ozone in the air, produced by the exhalation of turpentine from the long-leaf pine, is a specific for the cure of diseases of the throat and lungs. The odor of the pines of every variety is well known to be curative of these diseases, but the long leaf pine is declared by eminent authority to be the greatest healing ag t among them. No case of consumption was ever known to originate in this locality. Many cases have been arrested and cured by residence, temporary or permanent, in the midst of the remarkably favorable conditions which are here supplied.

In the healthiest part of this favored region a site has been carefully selected and the new town of "Pinehurst" has been established. It is six miles west of Southern Pines, on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad with which it will be connected by a line of electric cars now in process of construction.

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The town has been laid out under the plans of the eminent firm of landscape architects, Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot, and the planting of many thousands of trees and shrubs will be made under their direction and supervision.

The owner of the property has built a fine hotel, a Casino, and twenty houses of various sizes and styles. These will all be supplied with pure water from the street mains. They will be lighted with incandescent electric lamps. A complete system of sanitary sewerage has been established. All the houses are plastered inside, and painted outside, and in every way substantially built.

These houses will be rented entire, or in suites of rooms for light house-keeping, or in single rooms. They will be comfortably furnished throughout.

A bakery will furnish bread, etc., and a store will furnish supplies at low prices. The milk will be obtained from a carefully selected herd of cows belonging to the proprietor. Fire-wood for open fires and stoves will be delivered at small cost.

A boarding house will be open for those who do not care to go out for their meals.

Croquet and tennis grounds will be constructed with such care as to satisfy the most expert players.

An excellent family physician has already located here, and competent teachers have been secured. Charges for tuition will be moderate. There will be provided also facilities for attending Union Church services.

A private telephone service connects Pinehurst with the neighboring towns, Southern Pines, Aberdeen, and Carthage.

The houses will be ready for occupancy December 1st.

It is intended that Pinehurst shall become an ideal home for rest and recuperation. Nature has provided the best possible conditions of climate and sanitation. The proprietor of the village will spare no pains to maintain these in the highest state of efficiency. He will also provide ample opportunity for recreation and congenial social intercourse.

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The property will, therefore, remain under private control, and no land or houses will be for sale.

Children's Bureau Association. — The object of the Children's Bureau Association is to reorganize and extend the system of caring for the poor and neglected children in charge of the commonwealth. Among these are properly included any juvenile offenders against the law who seem to need no other restraint than the discipline which can be provided in a well-ordered home. The whole number of such children is upwards of 1,600, on the average.

The commonwealth has no more important duty than that which it has assumed in undertaking the care of these children. They have had a bad start in life, but it is owing to no fault of their own. What they may become, as they grow up, depends very largely upon their surroundings, upon the care with which they are subjected to good and shielded from evil influences.

The state owes a duty to itself in this matter as well as to its wards. The grown-up pauper or criminal is difficult to reform. In too many instances he is incorrigible. To win any considerable success, we must begin with the children. The work to which we would call your attention is that of diverting a part, at least, of the stream of crime and pauperism at its source, and turning it into channels of honest industry. It is a work to which too much care and thought can hardly be devoted.

These 1,600 children are committed to no institution. They are for the most part placed out in private families, — those who are not self-sustaining being boarded at the expense of the state, — and are in this way saved from the taint and from the mental and moral stunting of institution life.

It is unnecessary to insist upon the importance of securing for children thus bereft of their natural ties and thrown among strangers the most painstaking individual care. Owing to the natural reticence of a child, the greatest watchfulness and care are necessary, under such a system, in order that

grave evils may not pass undiscovered. Upon the other hand, almost equal harm may be done by too much or by injudicious interference.

The plan proposed in Massachusetts is to establish a Children's Bureau which shall be under the control of a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor. These trustees will, under the general supervision of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, have sole executive charge of these children, and of attendance at the courts where cases of juvenile offenders and neglected children are tried. It will be the duty of the trustees to give their personal attention to this work, often visiting the courts, seeing that proper inquiry is made into the circumstances of each child, and that good homes, away from their past surroundings, are provided for all who will be benefited thereby; and personally attending to the visiting of the children in their new homes, so far as such visitation may be needed. The personal influence of such men and women as would be selected as trustees may be an enormous influence in the life of a child placed as these children are.

Sea Islands. — Several years ago Mr. Robert K. Darrah, of Boston, and the Misses Towne, of Philadelphia, built a hall for the people of St. Helena, thus enabling them to hold large Temperance meetings, Sunday School Concerts, School Commencements and Agricultural Fairs, there being no other suitable building on the Island.

Mr. E. L. Pierce, of Milton, Mass., gave a handsome and very complete library to the people of these islands. This had its place in the Hall, and for many years Darrah Hall was the centre of light and knowledge for St. Helena.

The Red Cross distribution of clothing took place from this building.

During the fearful night of the cyclone, when the negro houses were broken up and the very boards were scattered, many persons took refuge in the hall, and in the cold nights

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of the following winter they left the fireless tents, to sleep near Darrah Hall stove.

One night, probably from overheating the stove, the hall was burned down. The grief of the negroes was as great as our own. They crowded around the ashes, the women crying over the ruins, but comforting themselves by determining to rebuild it.

This year they are poor indeed from the low price of cotton, and the partial destruction of their crops by heavy rains. Their own needs are great, yet they have begun to raise money towards this cherished object.

One woman, the mother of a large family of children, brought us a little calico bag full of dimes, nickels and cents. She said that when she went to the store to buy food, she thought: "We can do with five cents' worth less of this cornmeal and of this meat, so here is a five cent for dear Darrah Hall," and that much went into the little calico bag. A nickel at a time the amount came — by one hundred acts of self-denial.

Not everybody has five cents even to give this year, but the purpose is held firmly in mind for a more prosperous one.

Now we ask our northern friends to help us. A small sum from each one who cares for St. Helena would suffice to build again the centre of light and help on this stricken island.

Any contributions may be sent to the Committee for the re-building of Darrah Hall, Miss Laura M. Towne, Miss Ellen Murray, Miss Alice Lathrop, Frogmore P. O., Beaufort County, South Carolina.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.— During this year the attendance has been 809,—boys, 480; girls, 329; representing seventeen states and one territory. Their average age is 18 1-2 years, none being admitted under 14 years of age. In all departments 66 instructors have been employed. Aside from the ordinary normal and literary teaching, instruction has been given in twenty-two indus-

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tries. Each year marks quite a growth in the effectiveness of the literary and industrial work—one is being constantly more and more "dove-tailed" into the other, the one being made to help the other. The student is learning to put his knowledge of physics into practice in the machine shop, his knowledge of chemistry in practice on the farm in enriching the soil. The girl becomes all the more interested in mathematics, as she learns to use this knowledge in sewing and dressmaking.

During the year the following industries have been added: Dairying, Machinist Department, Casting, and Horticulture. These are all industries in which instruction is especially needed, and such instruction is going to show itself in benefitting the whole South. It is not too much to say that the butter that comes from our dairy is as fine as any produced in the South. A man cannot produce and eat good butter without becoming a better man. Next year it is planned to give instruction in dairying to a number of the girls.

Next to Hampton, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute stands at the head of institutions that combine industrial training with the literary education. It is first in the number of students and instructors, first in the value and size of plant, and first in the breadth and quality of the industrial instruction given.

Fifty dollars annually will pay for the education of one student; four hundred dollars will enable a student to complete the course; one thousand dollars will create a permanent scholarship.

VACATION SCHOOLS.—The six Vacation Schools maintained by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of New York have had an average attendance of almost four times as many children as last year, at about one-half the expense per capita. One school alone had a daily membership of 965, or thirty-two more than that in the three schools of a year ago. About 7672 different children were enrolled, but the seating capacity and the corps of eighty-four

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teachers engaged were overtaxed in caring for the 3319 pupils who regularly attended, so that many were refused for lack of accommodation. Almost 500 scholars were in the Kindergarten classes, and many were boys of thirteen and fourteen years of age, who might have been expected to prefer the freedom of the street. During the term of thirty days of three hours each there were 98,880 attendancies beside the 5225 who applied during the three days of registration, making a total of 104,105 attendancies. The appropriation of $5000 was quite inadequate to meet the needs of the Vacation Schools, but by economy and careful management the daily expense of 11.7 cents last year was cut down to 5.8 cents per pupil, and the funds were raised by additional contributions to the amount of $5,583.40.

The coöperation of Good Government Club E has been very helpful. A convenient office-room has been freely at my service through the summer, also the Assembly Room for meetings of teachers and the giving of instructions concerning the admission of pupils, the organization of the work and the course of study, and the presentation of each subject—kindergartening, sewing, clay modeling, drawing, or language—to the special teachers of each department.

The purpose of the Vacation Schools is full of interest, both in respect to the safety, enjoyment, and instruction given to thousands of children who would otherwise be unprotected during the long summer days, and to the teachers who desire some practical experience in manual training. It is hoped that the successful experiment of the past two years will show that this practical instruction should have a permanent place in the course of study, and that these schools can give to many who do not care to take the commercial or college course a training and an interest in useful occupations which shall be of greatest service to them through life and of practical benefit to the community.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM W. LOCKE, Supt.

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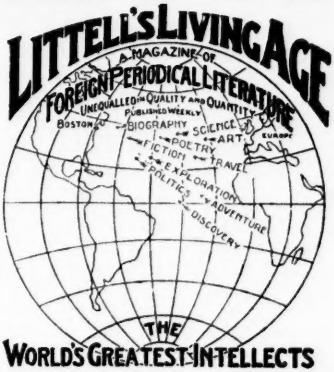

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